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The Tariff on Paper

Application for lower duties made by
Editor of The Guide

LAST winter the magazine publishers of Canada made application to the Tariff Advisory Board at Ottawa to have a duty placed on incoming magazines. The purpose of this duty was to raise the price of American magazines and thus afford protection to Canadian publications. Among other opposition this application was opposed by George F. Chipman, editor and manager of The Grain Growers' Guide, who submitted to the Tariff Board a statement showing the advantages Canadian people derived from a wide range of imported reading matter. At the same time he agreed that Canadian magazines were suffering from unfair competition from foreign periodicals. The remedy he proposed was that the duty on printing paper and other raw material and machinery used in the production of Canadian magazines and farm journals should be removed. His contention was that if Canadian magazine and farm journal publishers were able to buy their paper, raw material and machinery at the same prices that American publishers were paying they need not fear any competition.

Following up his opposition to the duty on imported magazines, Mr. Chipman submitted an application to the Tariff Board some months ago to have a 99 per cent. draw-back on all duties paid by publishers on printing paper, envelopes, bond paper, electrotypes, engravings and machinery used in the production of magazines and farm journals (published in magazine form). On November 18 the Tariff Board gave a public hearing to this application. Mr. Chipman submitted a lengthy statement showing the national need for well-developed magazines and farm journals in the Dominion of Canada and showed the handicaps under which the publishers of such journals now labor.

Tariff Duties

At the present time nearly all raw material and machinery used in the publication of magazines and farm journals in Canada is subject to duties ranging from 10 per cent. to 35 per cent., which adds heavily to the cost of publishing. On the other hand, all these raw materials and machinery are very much cheaper in the United States and American publishers consequently have a much lower cost of production. They are able to publish their journals at a lower cost and owing to the larger population are able to build up much larger circulations. There is no duty on American magazines coming into Canada and as a result millions of copies come in every year. Few, if any, manufacturers in Canada have to face open competition from foreign countries with a heavy duty placed upon all their own raw material and machinery.

Full Duty is Added

Mr. Chipman submitted evidence to show that the price of paper on which magazines and farm journals are printed in Canada is enhanced by practically the full amount of the 25 per cent. duty now in the tariff. The quality of paper upon which The Grain Growers' Guide is printed is a grade of newsprint generally known as "half-tone" news. Two car loads of this quality of paper were purchased in Minnesota by The Grain Growers' Guide in August and after paying the 25 per cent. duty the paper was laid down in Winnipeg at a lower price than a similar grade of paper was then being purchased for in Canada. The Guide also purchased a high grade of book paper in Wisconsin, upon which the cover of The Grain Growers' Guide is printed. This also was imported over a 25 per cent. duty and was laid down in Winnipeg cheaper than a similar grade of paper could be bought in Canada.

Mr. Chipman pointed out that previous to the outbreak of the war and during the first two years of the war The Grain Growers' Guide was printed on a good grade of book paper. He stated that he was very anxious to improve the appearance of The Grain Growers' Guide in every way and to use a better grade of paper, but it was purely a matter of cost. If the duty were removed from book paper and the price brought down to the same price that is paid by American farm journals, The Grain Growers' Guide would soon be in a position to use book paper again, which would improve its appearance. He expressed the opinion that all the farm journals in Canada would hope to use a

better grade of paper just as soon as they could afford it, but that the prices now were so much higher than they were before the war, and were so much further advanced by the 25 per cent. duty, that it was impossible to use this paper nowadays. Other samples of paper with prices quoted were submitted by Mr. Chipman to show that the price of paper generally in the United States is very much less than in Canada.

Envelopes and Bond Paper

On envelopes the duty is 35 per cent. The Guide recently purchased 200,000 envelopes in Saint Paul, Minnesota, and after paying 35 per cent. duty they were laid down in Winnipeg at a lower price than they could be purchased in Canada. On bond paper for stationery the duty is 25 per cent. The Guide purchased a ton of this paper in Saint Paul and after paying the 25 per cent. duty laid it down at a very much lower price than it could be purchased in Canada. Mr. Chipman said it would not be fair to withdraw the entire 35 per cent. duty on envelopes so long as Canadian envelope manufacturers had to pay 25 per cent. duty on the raw material used in their manufacture. He felt, however, that 35 per cent. duty on envelopes was entirely too high. However, on both envelopes and bond paper he said that the duty was a small item as compared with the duty on printing paper.

On zinc and copper engravings, electrotypes, drawings and printing ink the duty is from 20 to 30 per cent. The difference in prices between Canada and the United States, however, is not the full amount of the duty. The removal of the duty would effect a considerable saving in the cost of publishing, but not a great amount when compared with the removal of the duty on printing paper.

On machinery used for publishing magazines, with the exception of newspaper presses and type-setting machines (which come in duty free), the customs duty is 10 per cent. None of these machines are made in Canada and the removal of the duty would, therefore, mean a loss of revenue to the Dominion treasury. On stencils used for mailing machines the duty is 35 per cent. and these are all manufactured in the United States. Mr. Chipman pointed out that this item alone costs The Grain Growers' Guide in the neighborhood of \$600 per year.

If all these duties were made subject to a 99 per cent. draw-back it would save thousands of dollars every year in the publishing cost of The Grain Growers' Guide as well as of other magazines and farm journals published in magazine form. It would enable them also to make very considerable improvement in their publications and give very considerably improved service to their readers as well as to their advertisers.

Mr. Chipman's application also asked the Dominion government to remove the sales tax from printing paper, raw material and machinery used in the production of magazines and farm journals. In the case of The Grain Growers' Guide alone the sales tax amounts to more than \$2,000 a year.

Value of Farm Journals

In concluding his application, Mr. Chipman pointed out that farm journals in particular were doing a very valuable educational work for the advancement of agriculture. The staff of agricultural papers were continually travelling around the country studying the latest and most advanced methods in agriculture and publishing the results so that farmers generally might profit thereby. The work of the agricultural colleges and experimental farms was carried to the remotest farm home by the farm journals. Furthermore, the experience of practical farmers in meeting their everyday problems were continually being published in farm journals. The advertisements of the latest farm machinery and labor-saving devices were also published in farm journals. Altogether the farm journals were one of the most important educational factors in the development of agriculture. If farm journals were relieved of the heavy burden imposed by these duties on their raw materials and machinery they would be able to do very much more effective work in support of agriculture throughout Canada.

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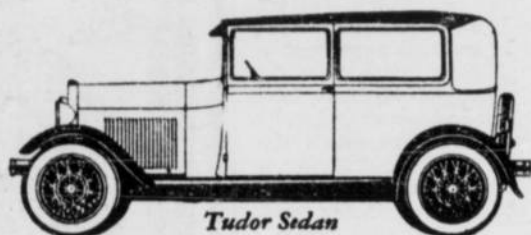
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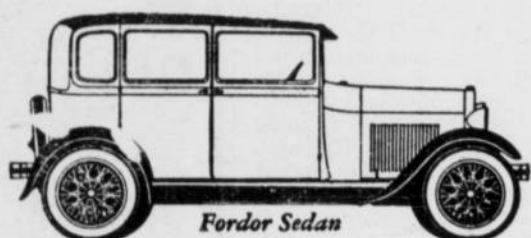


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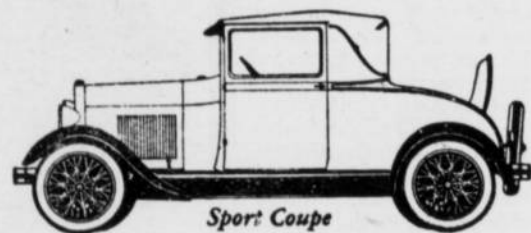
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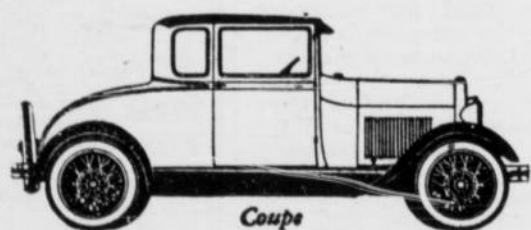
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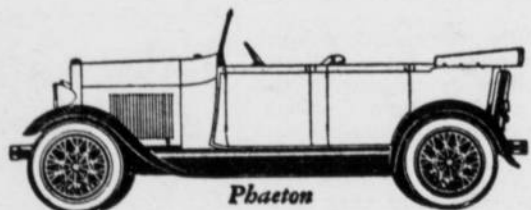
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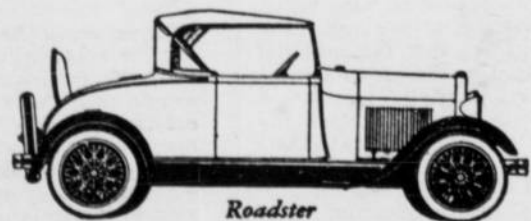
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Are Saskatchewan Yields Decreasing?

By MANLEY JEROME CHAMPLIN

Saskatoon professor optimistic about the future of his province as a grain producer

WHEN The Grain Growers' Guide proposed the above question to me, it reminded me of a legend about one of the sea fights in one of Britain's civil wars. One ship had been quite badly damaged and the commander of the other asked for surrender. The answer was, "We have not yet begun to fight," and victory rested in the end with the proud captain who uttered those words. Saskatchewan has not yet begun to yield. Although at present the keystone province in agricultural production, Saskatchewan has not yet begun to yield as it undoubtedly will, as development goes forward along sane economic and scientific lines.

It is impossible to answer the question fairly from agricultural statistics. We cannot use any one year to compare with another because weather conditions play such an important part in any one season's crop. If we are to make any yield comparisons, they should be based upon ten-year, or at least five-year averages. But if we use five or ten-year averages for our comparisons, we are not fair because we are comparing yields over a very large acreage with yields over a relatively small acreage. Thus it is impossible to say whether Saskatchewan's acre yields are decreasing or not and it will continue to be impossible to make a fair determination regarding this important question until the acreage has become somewhat stable.

The question is of a general nature. General statements are usually only half truths. A general question permits no definite answer. What would be true in some cases would be false in other cases. You all know the type of statement I have in mind. For example, the statement that Irish are fighters, that Scotch are stingy, that professors are visionary, that agricultural experts give wrong and unsolicited advice.

Delimiting the Question

Undoubtedly, the yields of some Saskatchewan acres are decreasing. Others are increasing. Very probably, many Irish are pugnacious, but we know that some of them are gentle. True enough that some Scotch may be stingy but others are very generous. Some professors may be visionary but others never had a vision. Some agricultural experts may give wrong or unsolicited advice, but the majority do not advise at all, unless requested to do so and then they try hard to be correct. I could not resist the temptation to inveigh, at least a little, against general statements, in general and general criticisms in particular.

But a general question is not so bad, so let us return to the question forming the title of this article, "Are Saskatchewan Yields Decreasing?" Such questions at least, have the virtue of stimulating thought and discussion.

There are many things that tend to lower the yield per acre. These include weeds, fungous diseases, bacterial diseases, insect pests, poor physical condition of the soil, unbalanced condition of soil fertility, sowing poor seed of indifferent variety and not sowing at the right time or in the right amount per acre and finally, bad weather. All of these things have a tendency to reduce the yield per acre.

Some of these things are subject to control by intelligent farming. Some are partially controllable and some are, "By act of God" as the laws have it, and are not under the control of mankind. Insects, weeds and plant diseases are partially subject to control. The amount, kind and time of sowing the

seed should be reasonably well within control and likewise the preparation of the seed bed and the physical condition of the soil.

Weather, of course, is beyond our power and our knowledge of the proper balancing of soil fertility is not sufficient to permit anything like a definite or scientific control of this factor.

I am going to enlarge upon this matter of balanced ration for plants to show exactly what I mean. Too much nitrogen or too great an accumulation of nitrates in the soil may cause a reduction in cereal crop yields. This is due to the fact that excessive nitrogen causes too great a growth of straw. Such straw is almost sure to be lodged by storms and after lodging it is more easily damaged by rust and does not fill the seeds properly.

Nearly all Saskatchewan farmers have observed this difficulty with crops on new breaking, and, especially so, on cleared land where there is a great deal of leaf mold. Such land contains an excess of available nitrates. Similar results have been observed where land has an excess of readily available potash

and phosphates, for example, where old straw piles have been burned and the ashes, containing large amounts of phosphate and potash, have been plowed into the soil in those spots.

Now it is a well established fact that nitrates, phosphates and potash in properly balanced amounts are the most important compounds for the fertilization of soils. And yet an excess of any one of these or of all three combined may cause a reduction in yield.

It may be argued, that too much soil fertility is not an unmitigated evil and not an unmixed calamity by any means. It will correct itself as the soil becomes older. But it should be clear to all that it is possible to reduce yields by the injudicious or reckless use of soil fertility or fertilizing compounds. Thousands of acres of lodged crops, in the aggregate, usually made up of small spots where straw piles have been burned or bluffs of trees have been cleared away or where large quantities of barnyard manure have been spread near a set of buildings, bear witness to the fact that the soil fertility problem is not a simple one. Such observations

demonstrate that careful study and sound judgment are required in the treatment of the soil, even though it be with such common materials as old straw pile bottoms and barnyard manures.

Crop yields are probably decreasing on some soils in the province because of a lack of sufficient nitrogen or a deficiency of humus. We would expect this to be true of soils that are somewhat light in texture, that is, sandy, or soils that are light in color. But even the heavy, dark colored, clay loam soils may not give their maximum production after they have been farmed for a generation. Some lands in the province have been farmed for a generation. We are reminded of this fact by the provincial news in our daily papers. The pioneers are passing. More and more, the items under this heading record the deaths of leading citizens who came early to this province and helped to develop it.

Some Loss Inevitable

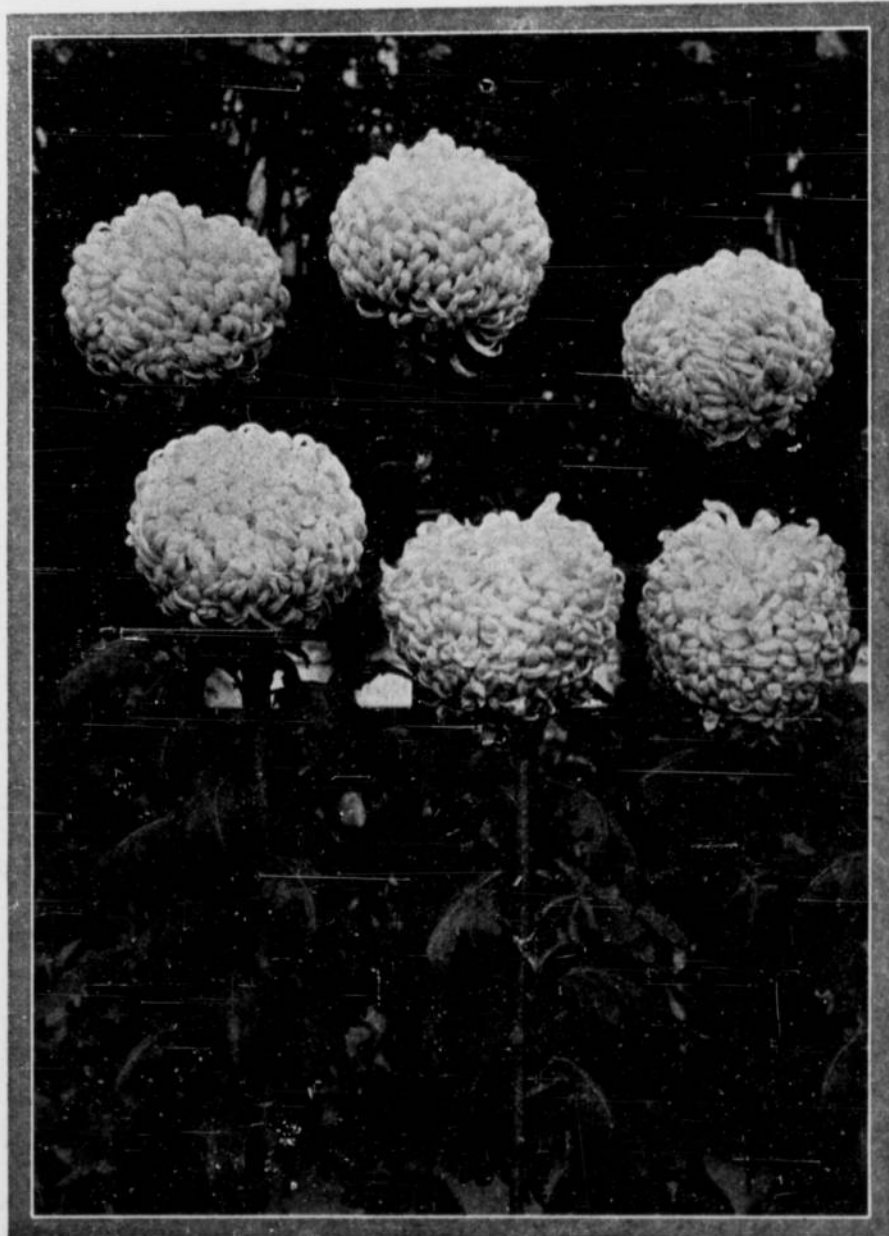
As we look about us and see the fine public and private schools and business buildings, the modern residences, the excellent bridges, the many automobiles, the remarkable telephone system and all the other things that go to make up a civilized community, we are reminded of the fact that nearly all of these things must be paid for with wheat or other grains. Since grain grows from soil it seems reasonable to believe that something has been taken from the soil.

My correspondents in all of the older parts of the province tell in their letters of their anxiety over certain fields or farms that do not seem to produce as they used to produce. Weeds and crop pests are frequently mentioned as being among the causes, but very often, depletion of soil fertility, particularly humus or organic matter or fiber as it is frequently called, is suspected of being the cause of lower productivity. Some even suspect that phosphorus may be running a little short.

While soil fertility is only one of the important factors to be considered in striving to improve crop yields, it is one which will demand an increasing amount of our attention. No money can be better invested by our provincial government than money which is used for research work to determine practical economical methods of maintaining a proper balance of plant food in the soil. It takes a long time to conduct such researches and to draw reliable conclusions therefrom. By the time such work is well advanced, there will be a much greater demand for plant food information than there is today, or putting the proposition conversely; by the time the need becomes serious, the information will be available.

The present tendency is to utilize sweet clover and grasses to maintain the humus or fiber in the soil. When I came here seven years ago, the statistics showed about 6,000 acres of sweet clover in the province, though I was only able to locate 300 acres. Last spring, the seed pool, alone sold enough home grown seed to sow upwards of 30,000 acres of sweet clover. This was done without any high pressure sales methods. It simply shows that there is wide spread study and thoughtfulness on the part of Saskatchewan farmers who desire to maintain the tilth and productivity of their soils.

If we may judge by the experience of some of the corn belt states that were originally endowed with soils as rich as ours, it will not be very long before we will find thousands of farmers



Chrysanthemums—The pride of the greenhouse.



Big Bear, Chief of the Plains Crees

The War Trail of Big Bear

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON

The Story Thus Far

In October of 1884, the Plain Crees of Big Bear's band were camped above the North Saskatchewan river. There had come Little Poplar, a new prophet and champion, from the land of the Big Knives (Americans). The Indians were restless. They made demands for beef. They accused Thomas T. Quinn, the government agent, of being the man the Queen had chosen to say "No" to all their requests. Wandering Spirit, that remarkable, handsome Indian, seemed to be looking for some excuse for trouble, while Big Bear took every opportunity to keep peace between the white man and the red. Cameron, the author of this story, which is a true account of those stirring days, was, with his young companion Dill, making the rounds of the reservations at the time when the treaty money was paid. They were engaged in trading with the Indians. Then came those strained days when the Indians seemed to be trying their best to prod the police into hasty action. At Little Pine reserve the young braves held their Thirst Dance. They refused to give up a man who had made trouble. Crozier, heading the mounted police, went out to meet the chiefs. Then followed the incident where the two hostile lines faced each other with guns loaded, and when William Mackay paced up and down the space between them, thus preventing angry men on either side from firing.



Imasees, second son of Big Bear and instigator of the Frog Lake Massacre.

CHAPTER IV

The Winter of 1884-5

THE months of January and February of 1884 passed uneventfully. Big Bear and his band were camped in the timber along Frog Creek not far from the mill site. They cut wood for the police detachment, freighted for the Hudson's Bay Company and got some occasional help from Indian Agent Quinn. The old chief often had dinner with me; thus I had frequent opportunities to study his deeply-lined, intelligent face. Big Bear was then perhaps sixty years of age. He had an amazing voice and when he talked, as he often did, with his right arm free and the left holding the blanket folded across his broad chest, with the dramatic gestures and inflections natural to him, he reminded me of an imperial Caesar and was one of the most eloquent and impressive speakers I have ever listened to.

On my trips to Pitt during this period I spent several days with Mr. W. J. McLean, chief officer of the Hudson's Bay Company for the district, and his hospitable family. We played cards, danced, sang, took snowshoe tramps, organized rabbit hunts. I made the round of his trapline across the big river from the fort, once or twice with Stanley Simpson and helped him to bring in seven foxes.

About March, the first rumours reached us of impending trouble between the government and the French half-breeds at Duck Lake. Louis Riel, who had incited the rebellion among these people in 1870 and been outlawed for his action, was again their leader. We had, in fact, known earlier that half-breed runners from Duck Lake had visited Big Bear's band, but had not anticipated any serious outcome. The half-breeds claimed their title in the country had never been extinguished and professed to believe they were to be dispossessed of their land holdings. They were ripe for hostilities and sought the co-operation of the Indians.

Andre Nault, a French half-breed cousin of Riel, was arrested at Fort Pitt while on his way early in March from Duck Lake to Frog Lake and detained, on suspicion of being the bearer of incendiary messages from Riel to Big Bear, for several days by Captain Dickens. On being liberated he boasted openly that he would soon be in a position to revenge himself on the police. How successfully the rebel Riel, through specious promises, had drawn Big Bear's lawless followers into a league with him against the whites was shortly to appear. The half-breeds had a logging camp at Moose Creek, twenty miles west of Frog Lake. I have always believed that Nault was a Riel spy.

CHAPTER V

Before the Outbreak

On the evening of March 28 I closed the trading shop early and, with my skates under arm, walked over to Frog Creek, intending to skate down to Gowanlock's. Gowanlock lived

in a house near the dam, with his wife and a clerk named William Gilchrist.

The weather had been mild for some days and there was much water on the ice. I had not skated two miles before I was thoroughly wet and decided to go ashore and walk back to the settlement.

The trail took me through Big Bear's camp. The band was in council. The smoke-blackened tops of the lodges stood among the naked poplars, through the ugly, swinging limbs of which the raw north wind swept in fitful gusts, sighing dismally. Underneath, the rumpled snow softened in the first clasp of spring. The stars hid behind the cheerless grey curtain of clouds overhead. In and out between the lodges slunk stealthy, starving curs, snapping viciously at one another over bones long picked clean.

I noticed the tense, serious looks on the faces of the warriors smoking the long stone pipe round the fire in its centre as I entered the lodge. I saw at once that this was no ordinary social affair. I pulled once or twice at the pipe when it came to me in its course round the circle and I heard and understood enough, though the talk—in the Cree tongue—was guarded, to make it clear that subdued excitement burned in the breasts of the Indians—that they were contemplating some eventful step.

The talk was of "news." Wandering Spirit, the war chief, rose and spoke earnestly in his low, impassioned voice and with that transfixing look in his dark eyes that I have never seen in those of any other Indian. Then he drew his shirt over his head and presented it to Longfellow, brother to a Wood Cree chief. Longfellow followed, and he in turn handed his shirt to Wandering Spirit. And all the while the calumet of compact continued to pass from mouth to mouth round the circle. Big Bear's band, it was evident,

was making proposals of some kind to the Wood Crees.

Big Bear was away, hunting in the mountains to the north of Frog Lake with his two sons. Little Poplar, with his family, was at Battleford.

I knew all the Indians well, for I had met them almost daily at the trading post during the winter. But I saw that I was not altogether welcome and I soon left. As I walked home through the slush in the dull and lonely night, I had a premonition of evil days at hand and I felt uneasy and depressed.

It was three days later that we got the "news" the Indians evidently were expecting. I strolled into the mounted police barracks at eleven o'clock at night and found Constable Billy Anderson just arrived with the report of the half-breed rising at Duck Lake. He had ridden the thirty-five miles from Fort Pitt in a little over three hours, through the darkness and the melting snow, across the slippery hilly country, and his horse streamed sweat. He had brought dispatches from Captain Dickens for the corporal in charge of the Frog Lake detachment, R. B. Sleight.

The police at Fort Carlton and the Prince Albert volunteers, said the dispatches, had met the rebels under Riel and Dumont and after a sharp engagement been compelled to retreat, with a loss of thirteen men killed and many wounded. The Captain suggested that the Indian agent and the other white residents at Frog Lake should come into Fort Pitt. He added that he was ready to come with his men to Frog Lake, however, if we thought that the better plan. The Fort Pitt garrison numbered about twenty.

Anderson had brought mail for the settlement. I was postmaster and walked over to the Hudson's Bay Company's post to assort it. Indian Agent Quinn dropped in on his way to the

Roman Catholic mission to tell the priest. He asked me to accompany him.

"Well, Cameron, we'll be pulling out of here before daylight. I suppose you'll be ready?" he said.

I had not considered going, and I told him so.

"There's a lot of furs and stores on hand here. My chief's at Pitt and I'm in charge. If he'd wanted me to go in he'd have written. I'm hardly at liberty to leave without orders."

Quinn stopped abruptly and faced me. "Don't be a fool, Cameron!" he exploded. "You don't know Indians as I know them. You're not obliged to wait for orders to save your life."

His vehemence surprised me, but I answered stubbornly: "If I felt like that about it, I wouldn't hesitate; I'd go. But I don't. These Indians aren't going to kill me, whatever happens. I'm not trying to influence anybody, though. Anyone who doesn't feel safe should leave, I'm thinking."

Secretly, I hoped they all would leave. I should feel safer alone with the Indians. And I smelled adventure, something that appealed to me. I was young. But as Quinn had said, I did not know Indians. I only thought I did. I realized this a day or two later.

Quinn did not try further to persuade me and we went together to the mission. Pere Fafard was in bed, but he came down and opened the door at our knock. An old man named Willis-craft, staying with the priest, was present while we discussed the situation and Quinn proposed to the priest that we join the other whites and leave Frog Lake.

The missionary at once demurred.

We should, he said, show that we had confidence in the Indians, now trouble was come.

Because I suppose, he was a Roman Catholic, the priest's views upset Quinn's own better judgment. "Oh, alright, Father," he said; "if that's how you feel I'll stay too, though I did think that to go to Pitt would be wisest for us all."

We went in a body to Delaney's. Besides the farming instructor and his wife, Corporal Sleight, Mr. and Mrs. Gowanlock, Gilchrist and George Dill were present. The question was debated anew. Father Fafard again voiced his views, and at length it was decided that, with the exception of the police, we should all remain at Frog Lake. In view of the recent reverse at Duck Lake and the known sympathy of the Indians with their kinsmen, the half-breeds, while refraining from advising the others as to their course, I advocated the departure of the police. Six policemen would be no possible protection to us in the event of an outbreak against the overwhelming numbers of the Indians, while if Big Bear's band was evilly disposed they would begin the trouble by picking a quarrel with the red-coats. Sleight was ready to go or to stay, as we wished.

Quinn agreed with me. "And, since you're going, Corporal,"

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Group at Fort Pitt in 1884.

Left to right: Tom Quinn, Capt. Dickens, Jas. K. Simpson, Stanley Simpson, and Angus Mackay the three latter in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company

The Scrub Sire Gets the Gate

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture sets up a pure-bred sire area, in which it is forbidden to keep a scrub bull, stallion, boar or ram

By P. M. ABEL

SASKATCHEWAN'S Department of Agriculture believes in improved livestock—believes in them to the extent that its officials would chase the scrub sire clean out of the province. They have already made a start by setting apart six municipalities, known as the pure-bred sire area, in which it will soon be unlawful to keep a scrub bull, stallion, boar or ram. While waiting for the legislation to become effective they've taken a livestock census of these municipalities and the census takers are inducing farmers to make the change from scrub to pure-bred voluntarily at such a rate that there won't be much for the strong arm of the law to do by the time it is ready to take a hand in the business. It all began like this. Back in 1922 the British government threw down the bars which had kept Canadian live cattle out of that country. In the discussions which preceded the removal of the embargo it was assumed that Canada would send about a million cattle a year overseas immediately the Old Country market became available. That threw an awful scare into the Irish.

They had been the chief beneficiaries of the prohibition which kept Canadian cattle out of Britain. Their annual shipments to the British market ran around a million head a year. They began to ask themselves how best to meet the competition of these cheaply produced Canadian cattle. In the light of what has happened since that time in the world's cattle trade this panic of the Irish is a little amusing to look back to, but we all have to respect the decisive way they grappled with the facts as they saw them.

The Irish minister of agriculture paid a flying visit to Canada and looked over our stock. It heartened him to discover that we were raising a good share of dogeys. Back in Dublin, he and his confederates came to the conclusion that the best way to head off this threatening Canadian competition was to widen the difference in quality between their stock and ours. So they passed a drastic bill making the use of a scrub sire an offence against the law.

They were very firm about it. There weren't to be any speeches about infringements of private liberties or anything of that kind. Irishmen were ordered to get rid of their scrub bulls and to be quick about it. Maybe the government was feeling a little heady with its new found power. Maybe the Irishmen of 1922 were a little tired of the pastime of cracking skulls. Anyway, the legislation stuck and Ireland was purged of scrubs as thoroughly as ever St. Patrick purged it of snakes.

The results are said to have amply justified the course of action. Irish cattle, always good, have shown a further gain in quality which would make it very awkward for Canadians if we were engaged in serious competition with them for a substantial share of British trade.

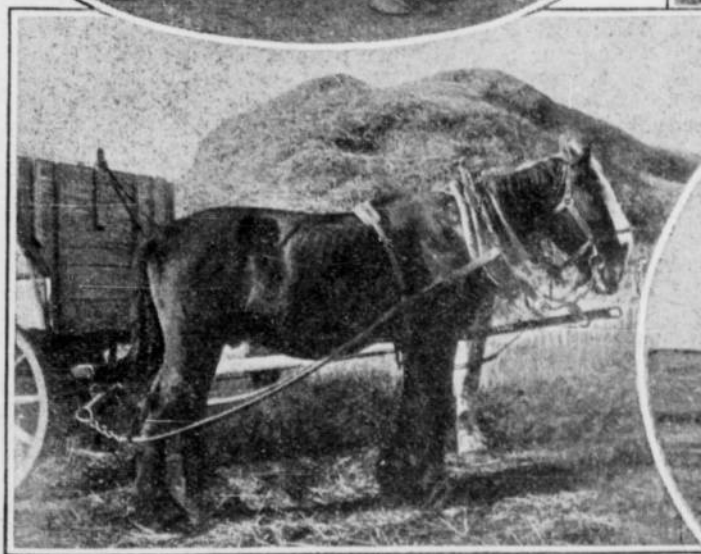
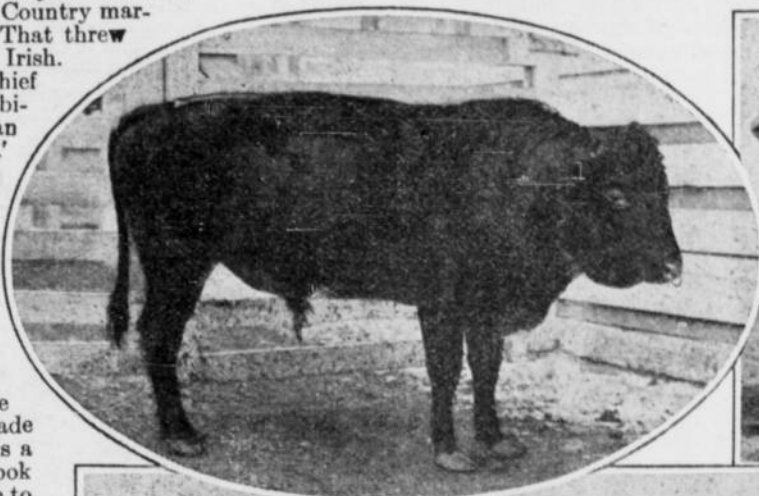
Idea Not New

A little group of men in the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association took note of what was going on in Ireland. Even before the Free State had taken action they had discussed the possibility of getting such a law passed in Saskatchewan, but were a little afraid that public opinion might not be unanimously behind them. They were aware that some men still hold queer notions about the rights of individuals. "If a man wants to harbor a nuisance in his stable, that's his affair," someone objects, indifferent to the fact that if such nuisance is equipped with four athletic legs and a pair of horns for breaching fences he is a menace to the well-being of the whole community.

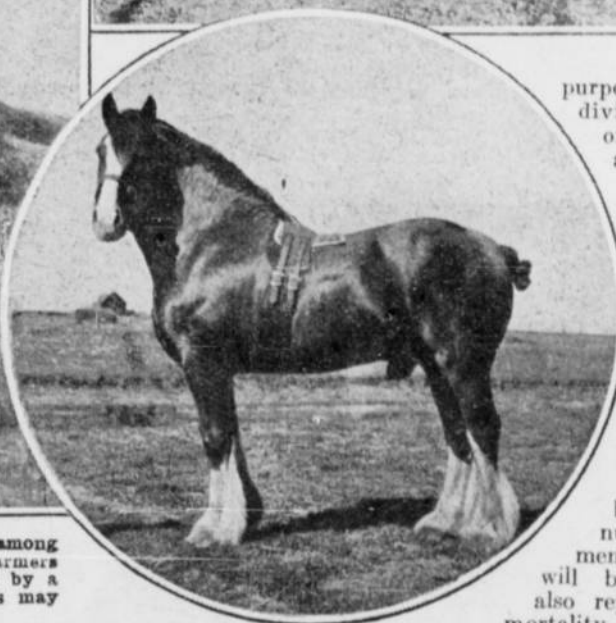
But the passage of the Irish Act for suppressing scrubs gave heart to these

men in the Cattle Breeders' Association. In February, 1927, they waited on Hon. C. M. Hamilton, the minister of agriculture, and asked for a bill modelled upon the Irish statute, with added prohibition against scrub stallions, boars and rams. Mr. Hamilton admitted the reasonableness of their demand and courageously promised help to the full extent of his power. But the honorable minister is not without some political experience. He knows that even the most miserable scrub

Consider the red, muley bull on the left. He has been specially fattened for this trip to the stock yards and never looked better. At that, his head is heavier than his hind quarters. Last Mountain farmers are trading his kind for the big, rugged, easy feeding type of bull shown on the right.



The dilapidated looking hat rack hitched to the grain tank is among those who had to leave their good homes when the Long Lake farmers decided to establish a better sire area. The service rendered by a pure-bred (circle) will wash away whatever sentimental tears may have been shed at his going.



boar can find a champion if his cause is to be fought out in a political arena. His parting advice to the delegation was not to hope for too much.

Imagine the delight of the Cattle Breeders' Association when the bill passed quietly through the House in its entirety on March 3, 1927. The act provided that upon application by the council of any rural municipality, properly endorsed by the ratepayers, the prohibition against scrub sires could be put into effect within the municipal boundaries.

Now it so happens that in the previous year there had been established in Saskatchewan a tuberculosis free area. It comprised six municipalities right in the heart of the province in the angle between Long Lake and the Qu'Appelle River, an area stretching north and south about 60 miles and about 30 miles wide. It was eminently suited for trying out the new act and the application from the municipal councils met with immediate action. Livestock Commissioner Robertson's men were at work on their preparatory census before the month of June was out.

Very wisely the department of agriculture decided to see what education and persuasion could accomplish toward the desired end before using the legal instrument placed in their hands. The law could not be invoked until the six municipalities were gazetted as a pure-bred sire area. This was postponed until

December. It can, therefore, be truthfully said that the sentiment which has been enlisted in this area during the past summer has been entirely without compulsion. Here are some statements from the record as compiled up to mid-October:

Over the whole of this area there were 1,411 scrub bulls kept in the year 1926. Although the whole area had not been covered, by October, 1927, this number had been reduced to 262, being a decrease of 1,149. Quite a large number of these,

In company with one of the inspectors, James Browne, formerly president of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, I visited several farms. One of the men we talked to, Alex. Grant, probably voiced what is almost the universal sentiment among stock owners. "We've had a scrub bull here this last year," Grant said. "I don't know what possessed us to buy him. That's not the usual class of stock we keep, as you know." And I knew he was speaking the truth because Alex. was my "boss" 20 years ago. "And," he continued, "now that the government has set the ball rolling, we're certainly going to get rid of him. They won't have to argue long with us over it."

As Browne remarked to me, that's the story everywhere. People aren't keeping scrub bulls because of any conviction they have in the matter. Apart from the exceedingly rare individual who stands on his "rights"—the fellow who has the courage to adopt the community-bet damned attitude—it's mostly a matter of following the course of least resistance.

In the taking of the census the livestock branch unearthed a mine of information that was hardly expected. It discovered that there was an appalling degree of carelessness in handling transfers of purebred stock. Probably a quarter of the animals entitled to registration papers have nothing to show for it. In these cases inspectors report on the suitability of the animal for breeding purposes. If found to be good individuals, upon the deposition of affidavits regarding the animal's ancestry, they will be regarded as pure-breds under the act.

The census confirms what has been said about the inevitable shortage of draft horses that Saskatchewan is going to be faced with a present breeding policies continue. In one municipality where there were 5,000 draft horses there were only 50 colts. In this same area there were three scrub stallions. As they had been used to some extent, the number of good draft replacements from this year's breeding will be well under 50. Mr. Browne also reports a heavy and regular mortality among poultry from vermin, a condition that is probably true over most of the prairie country.

I spent some time with Inspector Crowle, who put his finger on another aspect of this enterprise. As everyone knows, the possession of a pedigree is no guarantee that an animal is a worthy sire. There's the odd pure-bred that's only fit for dog meat, and a scheme like this one ought to score that sort just as heavily as it does the scrub. Mr. Crowle looks forward to the day when pure-breds will be graded in the same way that rams and boars are graded at some of the provincial sales, and the unfit pure-breds discarded.

Breeding Only Half The Game

There is another disappointment ahead for some of the farmers within the pure-bred area who have come to the support of the livestock branch in the promotion of this scheme with the best possible spirit. I could not fail to notice it in making the rounds with the inspectors. We called at a few of the farms where pure-bred bulls had been installed at the solicitation of government agents. On a few of them the stock was kept under conditions in which they couldn't possibly return a profit. The very rudiments of good animal husbandry were unknown or disregarded. Under these circumstances the progeny of the best bull that ever wore a ring would grow into undersized, pot-bellied, bare-ribbed critters bound straight for the packers' glue pot. Sooner or later

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Public Supports Plan

From June to October, 90 per cent. of the farmers resident in the area had been seen and had signified their intention of voluntarily supporting the scheme. In the first municipality where the census was completed, inspectors reported only five farmers out of 5,000 hostile to it

The U.G.G. Annual

*Farmers' company completes another successful year---
Shareholders gratified at results*

THE payment of an eight per cent. cash dividend, supplemented by a one cent. per bushel patronage dividend, makes an excellent introduction for the annual meeting of a farmers' company. In fact, very few farmers' companies in the world have ever enjoyed such an introduction to their annual meeting, but when this occurs at the end of 21 years it is all the more striking. Such was the introduction to the twenty-first annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, November 30, December 1 and 2.

The regular eight per cent. cash dividend on the capital stock of the Company, amounting to \$237,245.38 was paid out in September. A patronage dividend of one cent per bushel on street wheat, amounting to \$76,972.07, was paid at the same time.

When the 342 delegates, together with 110 shareholder visitors, attended the meeting on behalf of the 36,000 shareholders, they were well pleased with the financial results. From the balance sheet they learned that the net profits for the year on the operations of the company and its subsidiaries was \$720,265.94. After taking care of all depreciation, bond interest and other liabilities, together with the payment of the dividends, there was left a substantial amount to add to the profit and loss account which now stands at \$605,987.83. The financial position of the company is very strong, being outstanding among farmers' companies or even commercial companies anywhere.

Three Million Capital

The paid-up capital stock of the U.G.G. now amounts to \$2,979,078.48. The depreciation reserves total \$2,000,000, while there is a general reserve of \$1,500,000, with a favorable balance of over \$600,000 in the profit and loss account.

The U.G.G. now owns 401 country elevators, 39 annexes, 245 flour houses, 222 coal sheds, five supply sheds, 72 cottages and is operating at 368 country points. In addition, the company operates a large terminal at Vancouver and at Fort William, and has under construction another huge terminal at Port Arthur.

In presenting the annual report of the board of directors, Hon. T. A. Crerar, president, pointed out that owing to weather conditions the 1926 crop had been a difficult one to handle, but fortunately sufficient drying facilities were available and that little loss took place through heated grain as had often occurred in previous years. While prices had fallen somewhat they were, on the whole, nevertheless, good. Canada's position as a producing country was steadily increasing in importance, probably more rapidly than any other country in the world. This year the European crop, while 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the previous year, was in a considerable measure harvested in poor condition, while both Canada and the United States had better crops. World supply and demand were usually pretty delicately balanced, and crop failure in any large producing country had an immediate effect on prices.

Subsidiaries Did Well

In dealing with the subsidiary companies the president stated that the Public Press and The Grain Growers' Guide had had one of the best years in their history. Another story was being added to the Public Press building, a portion of which was being used by the Guide and the Public Press and the balance leased to Batten Limited, an engraving and electrotyping company, with offices in Toronto and Montreal.

The Guide was making steady progress. The circulation which, a year ago, had stood at 86,000, was now over 112,000, affording a convincing proof of its popularity.

Very little change had taken place in the condition of the Winnipeg and New York export companies. Both of these companies had operated during the year at a fair profit, and the results were better than the previous year.

The United Grain Growers Securities Company which carries on a general fire, hail and casualty insurance, had had a satisfactory year.

The U.G.G. Sawmills Limited, located at Hutton, B.C., was being wound up and disposed of in accordance with the instructions given by the shareholders a couple of years ago. The lumber on hand and most of the equipment and a block of standing timber had been sold, and it is expected that within a few months the assets will be closed out, with the exception of some standing timber which costs very little to carry and which would be held for a more satisfactory price.

Vancouver Elevator Enlarged

The Burrard elevator, located at Vancouver, was under lease by the company from the Harbor Board of Vancouver. Since the last annual meeting the directors had arranged with the Harbor Board to increase the capacity both for grain storage and for loading boats. The company operate this elevator on a long-term lease. It is now one of the best equipped on the Pacific Coast, with a total storage capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels and boat loading facilities for two vessels at the same time. The re-adjustment in freight rates made by the Railway Commission a few months ago is sending a larger volume of grain through Vancouver, so that the company was fortunate in having the increased facility.

In the co-operative supply department

particular had had a generally beneficial influence on prices. The company last season sold over 9,000,000 pounds of twine, while the handling of coal made the U.G.G. the largest single handler of this commodity in Western Canada.

Splendid New Terminal

The operation of the terminal elevators during the year had resulted in satisfactory profits, a considerable volume of revenue being obtained from drying damp grain. The volume of business was almost equal to that of the past year, though the crop was less. During the year the directors sold Elevator "H" at Port Arthur at a satisfactory price. They felt it would be advantageous to the company to have one terminal at the lake front served by both railways, consequently they let the contract for the erection of a large modern elevator at Port Arthur. The new house has a 5,500,000-bushel capacity, and will be ready to handle grain about the beginning of the new year. The elevator is of concrete, fireproof construction throughout, has the latest machinery and equipment, as well as the latest car-dumping device for unloading cars. There are two storage annexes, each with a capacity of 2,500,000 with over 550 storage bins. This will permit rapid handling which is now necessary with the increase of varieties and grades of grain. The receiving capacity of the elevator will be 200 cars a day, while its loading out capacity into vessels will be 80,000 bushels per hour. It is the most modern and best equipped terminal elevator on the North American continent. The lease which the company has had of the C.P.R. Elevator "B" at Fort William expires at the end of August next, so that in future the company's terminal operations will be confined to the new elevator.

Pool Relations Satisfactory

In speaking of the relations with the three provincial pools, Mr. Crerar referred

prepared to dispose of their houses. At some other points the Manitoba Pool decided to buy or build and offered to buy the U.G.G. elevators at those points at the estimated value for wrecking purposes. In one of these cases the U.G.G. elevator had been built only two years ago. For this reason the board found it impossible to deal with the Manitoba Pool at these points.

The U.G.G. is now operating country elevators at 368 points and at 118 of these points the provincial pools also have elevators. By provinces the U.G.G. and the pools both have elevators at 16 points in Manitoba; 27 in Saskatchewan and 75 in Alberta, and at nearly all of these points both the pool and the company are doing satisfactory business. On many of the new branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta both the pools and the U.G.G. are building elevators at points where there will be sufficient grain for more than one elevator. Mr. Crerar said that practically without exception the farmers at these points are desirous of having both pool and U.G.G. elevators rather than have only one of these organizations and another elevator owned by a line company. The policy authorized by the delegates a year ago was working out satisfactorily. The decision of a year ago not to sell out the company was in no way due to hostility to the pool. Any reasonable person would agree that the time was distant when all the grain of Western Canada would be handled through the pools. During the past year more than one-half of the grain marketed through the U.G.G. was non-pool grain. It was in the best interests of the pool itself that as large as possible a proportion of this non-pool grain should be handled through a friendly farmers' company. There should be no suspicion or strife between the pools and the company. They should be able to discuss their problems in the light of the relationship which is in the best interests of the farmers of Western Canada and should co-operate in the closest possible way.

Livestock Marketing Situation

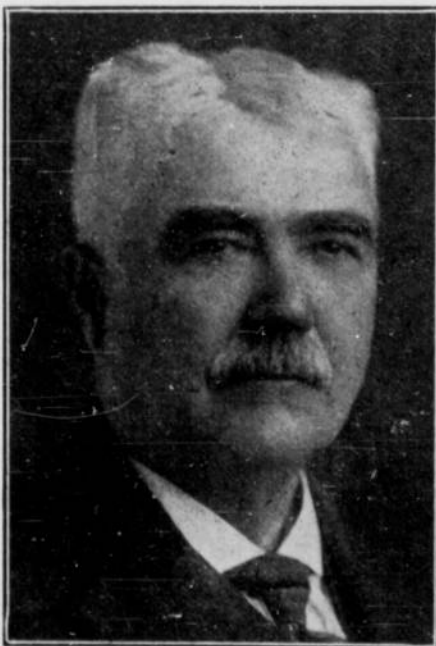
The livestock marketing situation was made the subject of a special report by the board of directors. The report called attention to the discussion of the subject at the annual meetings of 1924 and 1925, and to the approval at the latter meeting of a plan for the reorganization of United Livestock Growers, which included the sale of one-third interest to the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers and the authorization of similar arrangements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba whenever they became organized on a contract basis. In accordance with these instructions an arrangement had been completed with the Alberta Livestock Pool in November, 1925, under which operations had been carried on from January, 1926, until the present.

Last March after the annual meetings of the Alberta and Saskatchewan livestock pools the United Grain Growers had been notified that these organizations had decided to open up their own selling agencies. The directors had decided that it was important, both in the interests of the shareholders and the livestock producers, to avoid duplication of organizations on the market with consequent loss to both of them. Accordingly, representatives of United Grain Growers had met officials of the three provincial livestock pools in Regina, on May 8 last.

U.G.G. and Livestock Pools

The report then reproduced in full the memorandum submitted by the company to the pools at this conference.

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John Kennedy
Second Vice-President



Hon. T. A. Crerar
President



C. Rice-Jones
First Vice-President

the president considered the results for the year, on the whole, had been satisfactory. There had been a substantial increase in the volume of sales, but the financial results were not so good as last year. This was accounted for, however, by the fact that there was a heavy carry-over of twine from the previous year, while the price prevailing for the present year had dropped. The carry-over was due to the fact that the company sold its twine to farmers subject to cancellation, thus if a farmer ordered twine with the expectation of a heavy crop and should be hailed out or lose his crop for other reasons, he could cancel his order at any time and the company carried the twine over for another year.

The president expressed the view that in handling twine, coal, flour and other commodities the company was doing a real service. There was no doubt that the handling of coal, flour and twine in

to the authority given to the board of directors at the last annual meeting to sell or lease individual elevators to the pools when in the judgment of the directors it was advisable. Last March the representatives of the Alberta Pool approached the U.G.G. board to secure a number of elevators and after careful examination of the situation 27 elevators were sold to the Alberta Pool. Nineteen elevators were leased to the Saskatchewan Pool for a period of five years on a basis which will provide a fair return for the money invested. The Saskatchewan Pool agrees to keep the elevators in good repair, and, at the end of the five-year period, if they decide to secure their own elevators at any of these points, they will buy the U.G.G. elevator at a price to be arrived at either by negotiation or arbitration.

One elevator was leased to the Manitoba Pool, at others the board felt there was sufficient business for both and were not

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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U.G.G. Comes of Age

It is doubtful if the world affords a more outstanding example of commercial success in farmers' organizations than the record of the United Grain Growers Limited, which held its twenty-first annual meeting in Winnipeg a couple of weeks ago. Hundreds of farmers' companies have been organized in the past 30 years in the United States and Canada, but the greater part of them have had brief careers. Few indeed have a history covering 21 years. It is a tribute to the farmers of Western Canada that they have been able to develop their own company in the most fiercely competitive of business enterprises. Not only has the U.G.G. weathered the storm for 21 years but it has gained steadily in strength until today it ranks with the most successful business organizations of any kind in Canada. While the profits earned for the shareholders of the U.G.G. have been highly satisfactory yet profit earning has not been the greatest achievement of this Company. Through it the farmers of the prairies have demonstrated their ability to conduct successfully a large business enterprise. It has given them a confidence in their own ability such as could have been acquired in no other way. Moreover this achievement on the part of farmers has commanded respect throughout the world and has greatly increased the influence of farmers in national affairs.

Aside from the marketing of grain the service rendered by the U.G.G. has been of a striking character and has had a profound influence in the development of this new land. In the distribution of supplies the U.G.G. has been a factor in regulating prices and standardizing service. Out of its financial resources generous assistance has been given to the various provincial educational associations and the Council of Agriculture which has enabled them to carry on more effectively their work in improving conditions and in bringing about more satisfactory legislation. The financial assistance and co-operation of the U.G.G. with the three provincial wheat pools in their early days constituted a very considerable factor in getting these great grain handling organizations away to a good start. In giving all round service in this great community the U.G.G. has had an excellent record.

A year ago the annual meeting of the U.G.G. in Calgary decided that it would be in the best interests of the farmers generally not to sell out their elevators to the pools but to continue in business in the closest harmony and co-operation with the pools in supplying the widest and most efficient marketing service for grain. The delegates this year expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which their company had co-operated with the pools during the past year. A large proportion of the delegates this year as last were members of one or other of the pools as well as shareholders in the U.G.G. They realized the imperative need of a farmers' company being in the field to provide a marketing service for the huge volume of non-pool grain rather than leave the non-pool field entirely to the line elevator companies.

While the pools have made great progress and have developed rapidly the larger portion of prairie grain is still marketed outside the pools. Of the 1926 crop there was inspected in the western division a total of 335,500,000 bushels of wheat of which the pools handled 179,950,000 being 53.6 per cent. as compared with 52 per cent. of the 1925 crop. There was consequently a total of 155,549,758 bushels of non-pool wheat marketed. Of coarse grains in the 1926 crop there was a total of 80,565,000 bushels marketed of which the pools handled 21,041,000 or 26 per cent. The balance of the coarse grains totalling 59,523,000 bushels was marketed outside the pools. Thus the grand total of the 1926 crop marketed through the pools was approximately 201,000,000 bushels, leaving 215,000,000 to be marketed through non-pool channels. It was in order to render service to the farmers who market their grain outside the pools as well as through the pools that the delegates of the U.G.G. felt that their own company should still continue in business and to develop its service side by side with the pools.

The Guide has repeatedly expressed the view that the interests of the farmers of Western Canada will best be served by having their grain marketed through farmer-owned institutions. There are but two of these institutions in the field today, namely the three provincial pools marketing almost one-half the total crop and the U.G.G. which, next to the pools, is the largest grain handling company. Both of these institutions are highly important to provide the farmers with the full market value of their grain. They should work in the closest harmony and co-operate with each other in every way, keeping in mind the welfare of the farmers which they serve. The pools have built up a very large marketing organization in a very few years, but their service is confined to pool members. The U.G.G. is giving highly important service, both to pool and non-pool grain growers, and the ideal system would be to have the U.G.G. and the pools develop together so that the great bulk of prairie grain would be marketed through farmer-owned institutions. This system would give the greatest efficiency and the best returns to the growers.

Taxes on Knowledge

Elsewhere in this issue is a summary of the application placed before the Tariff Advisory Board at Ottawa, on October 18, by the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. The main feature of the application is a request that the duty be removed from printing paper used for publishing magazines and farm journals in Canada. At the present time this paper bears a customs duty of 25 per cent. and the Canadian paper manufacturers have added a large proportion of this duty, sometimes all of it, and sometimes even more than the full amount of the duty to the prices which they charge to magazines and farm journals. It is unfair that Canadian publishers should have to pay this extra price for the paper they are using when American publishers are buying a similar quality of paper, in many cases manufactured from Canadian pulp wood, at a very much lower price.

The editor of The Guide was supported in his application by practically all the magazine and farm journal publishers of Canada. It was pointed out to the Tariff Board that American magazines and farm journals buy their paper, machinery, ink, raw material and supplies at very much lower prices because there is a duty on nearly all this material coming into Canada, yet American magazines and farm journals enter Canada free of duty and compete with Canadian publishers who have the handicap of heavy tariff duties on practically every-

thing they have to purchase. It is an unfair and unjust discrimination against Canadian publishers and is a severe handicap upon the publishing industry. There is hardly another case in Canada where an industry is discriminated against so severely as the magazine and farm journal publishing business.

The farm journals of Canada largely use what is known as newsprint of a somewhat better quality (called "halftone" news) than is used by daily newspapers. The newsprint manufacturing business in Canada is the largest in the world. The total export of newsprint paper is over 1,700,000 tons annually, while the farm journals use about 3,000 tons or roughly about one-sixth of one per cent. of the production. Of book paper, such as is used for the covers of farm journals and is used generally for magazines, the total production in Canada is about 32,000 tons annually. Of this total amount the magazines and farm journals use less than 10 per cent. So that what the publishers are asking for is a removal of the duty on that quantity of paper which they require for their own printing and which is a very small proportion of the paper produced in Canada.

It is difficult to estimate how much the price of all the paper used by magazines and farm journals is enhanced because of the 25 per cent. tariff duty. Probably the amount would be between \$50,000 and \$75,000 a year. This is a very small item to the paper manufacturers, but it is an immense item to the publishers of magazines and farm journals. Yet the manufacturers of paper are opposed to any relief being given to the magazines and farm journals. They claim that it will seriously affect the paper industry and they actually contended before the Tariff Board that it would result in lack of employment and depreciation of the invested capital. Do the manufacturers of paper actually need this extra profit which the magazines and farm journals are now compelled to contribute to them because of the 25 per cent. tariff duty? From their own published statements we have gathered the net profits, after writing off depreciation, interest etc., of a number of the paper mills in Canada for the year 1926 as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Abitibi Power and Paper Co. | \$2,961,995 |
| Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. | 667,515 |
| Howard Smith Paper Mills | 409,672 |
| Laurentide Paper Co. | 1,906,833 |
| Price Bros. | 1,616,579 |
| Provincial Paper Mills | 730,491 |
| Spanish River Paper Mills | 1,956,157 |

This indicates what an enormously profitable industry paper manufacturing has become. It is an industry of which the Canadian people have every reason to be proud. It is also an industry that is no longer in the "infant" class and there is no reason why it should lean upon a small and struggling industry such as that of publishing magazines and farm journals. The total profits of all the magazines and farm journals in the Dominion of Canada, if added together, would, we believe, be far less than that of even the smallest paper mill listed above. The contention that the removal of the duty on the small quantity of paper used by magazines and farm journals would injure the paper industry or throw one single employee out of work or reduce one single dividend to any shareholder is absurd on the face of it. The removal of the duty would merely decrease slightly, and very slightly, the huge surplus profits of a few of the paper mills.

The problem of other magazine and farm journal publishers is much the same as that of The Grain Growers' Guide. If the tariff duty and the sales tax on printing paper and other items of raw material and machinery are removed it will save The Guide a good many thousands of dollars every year. With

this saving The Guide will be able to make very many improvements for the benefit of its readers as well as its advertisers and publish a better journal even than the present one.

The application of the editor of The Guide with the support of the other magazines and farm journals of Canada, as placed before the Tariff Board, is in the interests of Canada at large. It will, if accepted by the Tariff Board and the government, bring very beneficial results to the publishing business and no injurious results to the paper manufacturers. We believe that the general public throughout Canada, with the facts before them, will endorse the application and that it will commend itself to the Finance Minister and the government. The present tariff is a tax upon information disseminated by magazines and farm journals throughout the Dominion. With that tax removed there will be a wider dissemination of such information and a more rapid development of high class periodicals which constitute one of the most important features in the development of any modern nation.

The Farmer and Protection

The National Dairy Council took the wise course when presenting their case on the Australian Treaty to the government. They did not ask for a high tariff on butter. It has been rumored that some of the members of the Council were in favor of asking for a tariff of seven cents a pound but the representations to the government were of a more modified character. The treaty provided for a lowering of the tariff from four cents to one cent a pound on Australian butter and by order in council the duty on New Zealand butter was also reduced to one cent. The introduction of the Paterson scheme in Australia, which bonuses butter exports to the extent of six cents per pound at the expense of the Australian consumer, gave that country an unfair advantage in the Canadian market with the result that Australian butter has been placed under the dumping clause and a four cent duty collected. The dumping duty is avoided, however, by butter consigned for future sale. The Council has asked that the consigned butter from Australia be also placed under the dumping clause and that the special treatment accorded to New Zealand be discontinued.

There is a temptation for farmers engaged in the production of specialized products like butter and fruit to press for the imposition of high tariff duties on their commodities. The general interests of agriculture as a whole would be seriously prejudiced by such duties. The great bulk of agricultural products are on a strictly export basis and cannot be benefited in the slightest by tariff protection. In the last three fiscal years the net exports over imports of grain and its products averaged \$430,000,000 a year and of farm animals and meats \$45,000,000 a year. The dairy industry is largely on an export basis, as during the same three years the annual excess of exports over imports of milk and its products was \$45,000,000. These three divisions of agricultural products alone account for nearly one-half of Canada's total exports.

The tendency for the producers of the lesser agricultural commodities to flirt with tariff protection is weakening the position of the farmers in their general demand for lower tariffs. Already this has been noted in the protectionist centres of the east where the impression is gaining ground that the farmers of the country and especially of the West are easing up in their adherence to the principle of lower tariffs. The implications of the situation are serious. The interest of the vast majority of the farmers of this country lies in lowering the cost of pro-

duction by substantial reductions in the tariff on the things they have to buy. If their demand for lower duties is rendered ineffective by a demand of a minority for higher tariffs on their specialized commodities the whole industry will suffer in consequence.

A Word of Warning

Twenty years ago, when the gold and silver deposits of Northern Ontario were being opened up there was a tremendous boom in mining stocks. Millions of dollars were "invested" in shares. Some of the investors were lucky, but the majority of them saw their money for the last time when they exchanged it for the beautifully engraved stock certificates of fly-by-night mining companies.

Ontario is now experiencing another tremendous boom in mining shares. So highly speculative has the public become that financial men of standing, including N. A. Timmins, president of the great Hollinger mine, have warned against the indiscriminate investment of money in these ventures. This speculative contagion has spread to the West. It should never be forgotten that the general public has no way of judging the value of the vast majority of so called mining properties; that at best undeveloped properties are highly speculative, and that in any case such investments should be left to those who are in a position to take long chances on their money without the possibility of suffering in case it is lost. The man or woman who cannot afford to take such chances should keep a tight purse string when an oily-tongued mining stock salesman is around.

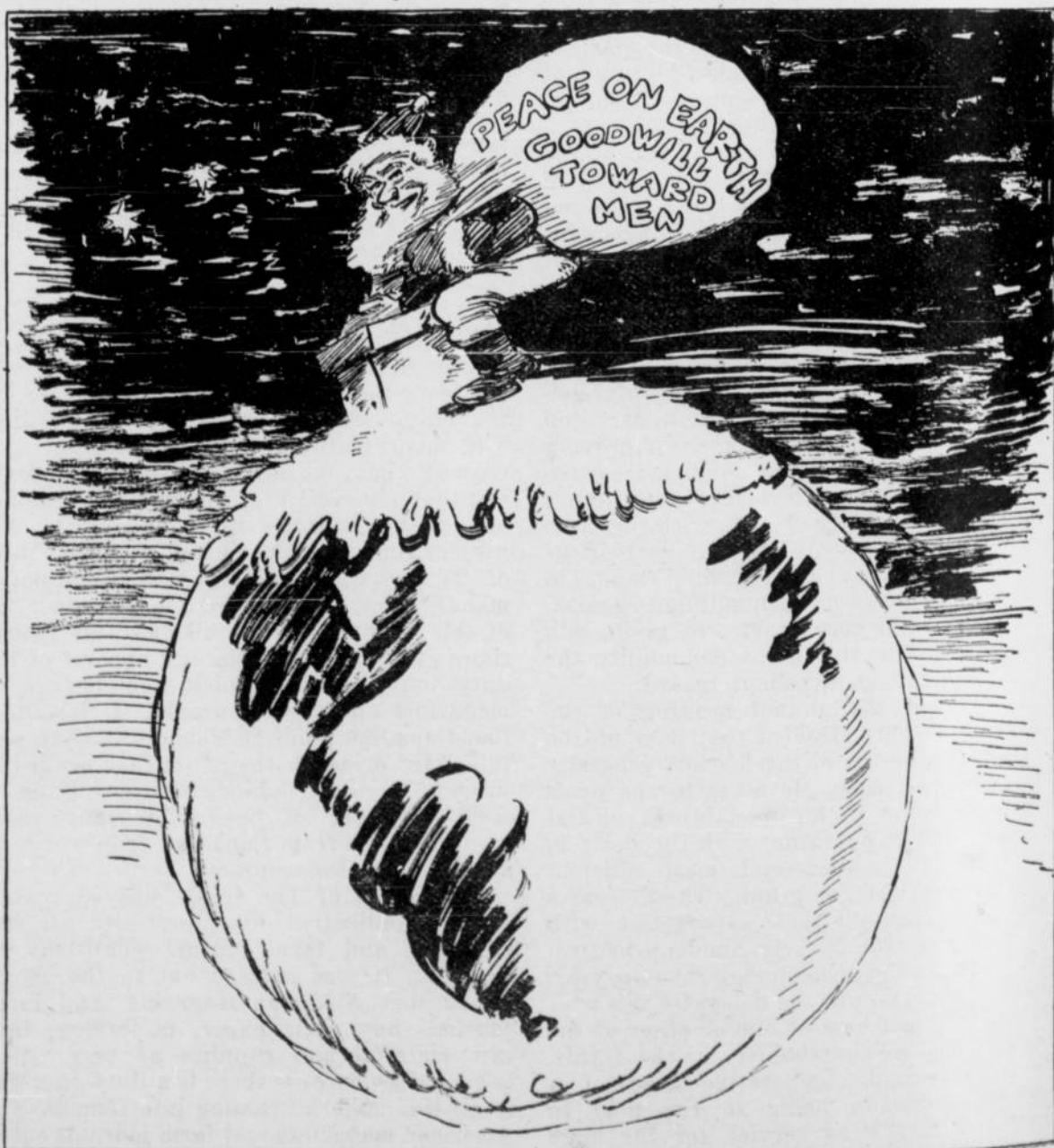
Provinces Enough

Canada, with less than ten million people, has 10 governments. The 1921 census showed

that only three of the nine provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, could boast of a population greater than the city of Montreal, yet within the last few years two agitations to create new provinces have gained considerable headway. Northern Ontario talked seriously for a while of setting up her own household. The agitation has pretty well died out and it is doubtful if it will be revived. Now an agitation is under way in the Peace River country to have a new province carved out of the Northern parts of Alberta and British Columbia.

Most of the provinces of Canada are having hard financial sledding. They are exploiting all their recognized sources of revenue and are demanding bigger subsidies and a larger share of the taxation field. At the recent premiers' conference they made recommendations which Hon. J. A. Robb estimated would, if granted, cost the federal government, in extra expenditures and loss of revenue, about \$100,000,000 a year. Outside of the maritimes none of the provinces have had a more serious financial situation to face than Alberta and British Columbia. With three provinces instead of two these financial problems would be increased tremendously. As a clever means of calling attention to the needs of the Peace River country the suggestion of a new province in the north will probably prove effective. As a remedy for any unsatisfactory conditions that exist it is a financial dream.

The new leadership and the new policy of the Conservative party was undoubtedly a distinct recognition of the new political status of the prairie provinces in this Dominion. We fancy that henceforth the economic welfare of this part of Canada will not likely be flouted nor ignored by either party, all of which is to the national good.



The Spirit of Christmas



IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, 23rd of November, 1927.

The Directors' Report and Statement of Affairs of the Bank for the year ending 31st of October, 1927, were presented as follows:

THE REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Fifty-third Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 31st of October, 1927, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account showing the result of the operations for the year.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was | \$1,252,148.23 |
| Profits for the year ended 31st of October, 1927, after deducting charges of management, Auditors' Fees and Interest due Depositors, and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, were | 1,383,281.58 |
| Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account | \$2,635,429.81 |

This amount has been appropriated as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum | \$ 840,000.00 |
| Bonus of 1 per cent. for the year | 70,000.00 |
| Annual Contribution to Officers' and Employees' Pension and Guaranteed Funds | 42,500.00 |
| Written off Bank Premises | 250,000.00 |
| Dominion Government Taxes paid and reserved | 160,000.00 |
| Balance of Account carried forward | 1,272,929.81 |
| | \$2,635,429.81 |

During the year Branches of the Bank were opened at Oakwood Avenue and Rogers Road, Silverthorn Avenue and Rogers Road, Bloor and Durie Streets, all in the City of Toronto; Gold Pines, Ontario; Tecumseh Road, Walkerville, Ontario, and also at Noranda and Dolbeau in the Province of Quebec. The Branch at Sparta, Ontario, has been closed.

The Head Office and Branches have as usual been carefully inspected during the year, and the Auditors appointed by you have also made their examinations as required by law. Their report and certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet. Under the Bank Act a change will require to be made this year in one of your Auditors.

During the year a scheme of Group Life Insurance for the benefit of the Staff, effective as from 1st of December, 1927, has been inaugurated, the premium upon which will be paid by the Bank.

The Directors have again much pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the various officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, November 22nd, 1927.

J. W. WOODS, Vice-president.

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Notes of the Bank in circulation | \$ 10,481,390.00 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | \$23,943,670.76 |
| Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement | 85,071,249.17 |
| | 109,014,919.93 |
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada | \$2,084,550.02 |
| Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom | 73,061.84 |
| Due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom | 357,138.51 |
| Letters of Credit Outstanding | 834,624.29 |
| | 3,349,374.66 |
| Total Liabilities to the Public | \$122,845,684.59 |
| Capital Stock paid in | \$7,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund Account | 7,500,000.00 |
| Dividend No. 149 (payable 1st of November, 1927) for three months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum | 210,000.00 |
| Bonus of 1 per cent. payable 1st of November, 1927 | 70,000.00 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 582.75 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward | 1,272,929.81 |
| | 16,053,512.56 |

\$138,899,197.15

J. W. WOODS, Vice-President.

ASSETS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Current Coin held by the Bank | \$ 988,057.56 |
| Dominion Government Notes | 10,371,468.00 |
| United States and other Foreign Currencies | 216,006.40 |
| | \$11,575,531.96 |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve | 3,764,466.66 |
| Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund | 342,712.36 |
| Notes of other Banks | 860,944.00 |
| Cheques on other Banks | 8,700,232.58 |
| Balances due by other Banks in Canada | 605,570.76 |
| Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom | 411,120.76 |
| Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom | 1,946,697.04 |
| | \$28,207,276.12 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value | \$14,034,771.10 |
| Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value | 6,021,768.48 |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value | 61,602.44 |
| | 20,118,142.02 |
| Loans to Provincial Governments | \$ 3,373,709.61 |
| Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts | 6,827,566.65 |
| Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | 13,560,910.12 |
| Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | 4,300,000.00 |
| | 28,062,186.38 |
| | \$76,387,604.52 |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest), after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 55,202,801.63 |
| Non-Current Loans estimated loss provided for | 162,694.94 |
| Real Estate other than Bank premises | 365,642.30 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank | 679,515.87 |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off | 4,990,342.52 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra | 834,624.29 |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing | 275,971.08 |
| | \$138,899,197.15 |

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS:

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada: That we have audited the above Balance Sheet as at October 31st, 1927, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified return from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank. The above Balance Sheet does not include money which has been set aside by the Shareholders from time to time for the purpose of a Pension Fund.

Toronto, November 18th, 1927.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A. of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A. of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

The Vice-President in his address reviewed general business conditions and the General Manager commented upon the different items in Balance Sheet. Messrs. A. B. Shepherd, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, and A. W. Cole, C.A., of Macintosh, Cole and Robertson, were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year and other customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

The following Shareholders were elected Directors: Peleg Howland, Sir James Woods, Sir James Aikins, K.C. (Winnipeg); Lieut.-Col. J. F. Michie, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman, J. W. Hobbs, Walter C. Laidlaw and John A. Northway.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President, and Sir James Woods, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

J. W. WOODS, Vice-President.

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

New and Better

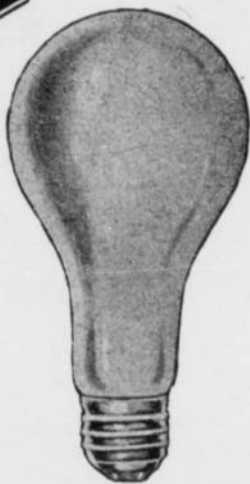
THE new inside-frosted Laco Mazda Lamp is better in every respect than any old-style lamp.

The smooth surface is easily cleaned, and does not readily gather dust. The light it gives is as strong as that of the clear-glass lamp—much stronger than that of the old-style outside-frosted—but it is diffused, soft and pleasing.

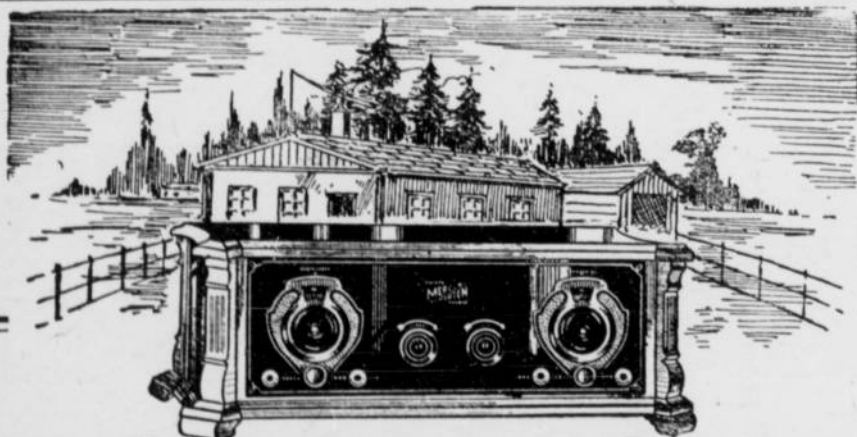
Its pearl-grey tint makes the lamp itself attractive in any surroundings.

Ask your dealer
to let you see it

45



LACO MAZDA INSIDE FROSTED LAMPS



How the MERCURY SUPER-TEN Solves the Farm Radio Problem—

The MERCURY SUPER-TEN is especially designed for Farm use. It has tremendous power, operates in DAYLIGHT as well as at night, and uses very little battery current.

The MERCURY is ideal for getting NOONTIME stock and market reports. One MERCURY owner hears KDKA, Pittsburgh, 2,100 miles, on loud speaker in DAYLIGHT. Several report Australian and European stations at night.

No other radio of equal power operates as economically as the

FREE BOOK

"The Story of the Mercury Super-Ten"
Send for it today!

MERCURY. One charging of storage "A" battery lasts FIVE to EIGHT weeks. Works equally well with dry cell "A" batteries.

The MERCURY tunes to all latest short-wave stations. Range 20 to 2,000 meters with interchangeable coils. Simple, positive tuning eliminates "overlapping" of distant stations.

Whether you already have a radio or not, send for new 26-page book, "The Story of the Mercury Super-Ten." Tells all about this wonderful Farm radio. Send today—Free.

While sold as a complete set the MERCURY SUPER-TEN is also supplied in handy Kit form to assemble at home. Can be completed in less than Two hours.

THE H. M. KIPP COMPANY LIMITED

444 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONT.

MERCURY SUPER-TEN

Butter Under the Australian Treaty

National Dairy Council expects importations of 10,000,000 pounds between now and next May

ONE of the provisions of the Australian Treaty, which came into effect in October, 1925, was that the duty on Australian butter coming into Canada was reduced from four cents to one cent per pound. By order-in-council of the federal government this preference was extended to New Zealand butter. As New Zealand had been under the British preference provisions of the tariff policy of Canada, her butter had been taxed three cents a pound and this was reduced by the government's action to one cent.

The Paterson Scheme

On January 1, 1926, what is known as the Paterson scheme was inaugurated in Australia. This scheme provides that on all butter produced in Australia a levy of three cents a pound is imposed. From the fund thus provided a bonus of six cents a pound is paid on exports. This artificial stimulation of exports has the effect of increasing the price on the domestic market as it has the same reaction on domestic butter prices as an increase in price on the export market. The Paterson scheme is purely voluntary, but so successful was it in the first year of its trial that it has been continued by the unanimous consent of the dairy interests. One difficulty arose in that there was a tendency for New Zealand to ship butter to Australia to get the advantage of a price that was higher than the world market price. This was met by the demand on the Australian government for an increase of the tariff on butter to 12 cents a pound.

The repercussions of the Paterson scheme was soon felt in Canada. The tendency was for stimulated export shipments from Australia to force themselves on available markets. The Dominion government met the situation by putting Australian butter under the dumping clause by which the duty was raised to four cents a pound. The dumping clause, however, does not apply to consignment shipments, which means that butter can be consigned to Canada for future sale and the payment of the three cents additional duties avoided.

Butter from New Zealand

The chief source of anxiety to Canadian dairymen, however, has been the increased butter shipments from New Zealand to this country since the duty was lowered. New Zealand is the greatest exporting country of the world in the dairy field. Her cows pasture the year around and her summer season comes during Canada's winter. While the Canadian dairy farmer is therefore producing at the greatest cost, abundance of New Zealand's summer-produced butter is seeking world markets and the only disadvantage the New Zealand dairyman is under on the Canadian market is transportation costs, which are by water and therefore low, and the one cent duty.

J. A. Caulder, president of the National Dairy Council and general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, states that the cost of transportation and duty on New Zealand butter reaching Vancouver is two and a half cents a pound, exactly the same as the cost of transportation alone from Regina or Saskatoon to Vancouver, and that the winter butter producer in Saskatchewan has therefore to compete on an even basis with the New Zealand summer producer on that market.

Single taxers who read this will be interested in the fact that New Zealand's wonderful advantages as a dairying country have been pretty well capitalized in land values which run around \$500 or \$600 an acre for good dairy farms. That's one disadvantage that New Zealand dairy farmers are laboring under.

N.D.C. Meets Government

On November 29 the National Dairy Council of Canada called on the government at Ottawa and presented its case regarding the Australian Treaty and its implications. President Caulder stated that he did not blame the government for negotiating the treaty, but said that since the treaty came into effect Canada had changed from a country exporting 24,000,000 pounds of butter a year to a country importing 10,000,000 pounds per year. Orders for several million pounds

of New Zealand and Australian butter for winter delivery had already been booked and before next May, he predicted, ten million pounds would be brought in. New Zealand butter was being brought to Vancouver at 34 cents per pound all charges paid. He contended that the western producer should get at least 30 cents a pound in summer and 40 cents in winter and that when the market went below these figures butter production was unprofitable. He contended that it was not economical to export Canadian butter and import New Zealand butter, as it could be done only at a loss of seven cents a pound. He also pointed out that Australia need not land a pound of butter in Canada to lower the price. Canadian importers armed with cablegrams from Australia offering cargoes at so much per pound merely asked Canadian producers if they could meet the Australian offer. If not, the orders went to Australia or New Zealand.

Some Friendly Exchanges

Premier King said he was concerned about the future of empire trade if the whole treaty was to be cancelled just because one feature of it seemed to work a hardship.

Hon. Charles Stewart observed that he sold butter at less than 20 cents a pound when he was farming.

"Yes, but we bought suits of clothes for \$10 each in those days," replied Mr. Caulder.

Hon. J. A. Robb pointed out that production of butter had increased from 169,000,000 pounds in 1925, the year the treaty became effective, to 178,000,000 pounds in 1926, and other dairy products had also increased. Mr. Robb's figures, however, were for fiscal years ending March 31, so that in reality they related chiefly to the years previous to the ones named. As the production he was referring to was chiefly for the two years previous to the treaty they have little significance in this connection. Production did advance some in the calendar year 1926, but there is a marked reduction this year, particularly in the prairie provinces. In his recent annual report, Secretary Stephens, of the National Dairy Council, predicted a falling off in cheese and butter production for this calendar year in every province in Canada, though there was some increase in milk and cream shipments to the United States.

Hon. Mr. Robb also stated that Canada was selling Australia \$18,000,000 worth of products a year and buying only \$6,000,000 a year from her, while for New Zealand the figures were \$13,000,000 and \$4,000,000 respectively. There would be a howl in parliament if the butter from New Zealand and Australia was barred from Canada by a tariff wall. He suggested that the question might be referred to the tariff board, but the delegation did not approve of this. One of their reasons was that the board had a large number of cases on hand and would not get to it for some time. An emergency existed and the situation demanded quicker treatment.

The Councils Request

To the request of the Dairy Council that the government apply the dumping duty against all Australian butter, that the duty of three cents be restored on the New Zealand product and that the Australian Treaty be terminated as provided for in the act which brought it into force. Premier King pledged the government to give fullest consideration. He said, however, that the interests of the consumers and of empire trade would also have to be taken into consideration.

The Canadian Dairy Council was supported by A. E. Darby, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who prefaced his remarks by saying that his presence should not be construed as indicating support by the Council of Agriculture of any proposal to increase the duty on butter. Canada had, he said, made a bad bargain when she negotiated the Australian Treaty. He mentioned particularly the effect of the agreement on the prices of raisins and currants, and accused Australia of sharp practice in connection with automobiles when she put Canadian exporters under a heavy handicap by increasing the intermediate and general tariff duties on these products while leaving the preference to Great Britain untouched.

1906—1927

TWENTY-ONE YEARS

A Farmers' Company Comes of Age

Just twenty-one years ago, in September, 1906, the Grain Growers' Grain Company commenced business. It was the first large farmers' business organization in Western Canada.

The whole fabric of farmer-owned business in Western Canada has grown up from the beginning thus made.

Ten years ago the name United Grain Growers Limited was taken, upon the amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, organized in 1913.

Now, after twenty-one years of growth from the smallest of beginnings, United Grain Growers Limited has reached a noteworthy position as one of the great business institutions of Canada.

Twenty-one years of successful service have proved that the founders of this organization were right in their belief that a farmers' company, owned and controlled by farmers, could handle business for farmers better than it had been done.

The five thousand dollars capital of twenty-one years ago has grown to three million dollars subscribed and paid in by farmers of Western Canada to back their faith in their own Company. This Company now administers assets of more than eleven million dollars, and its general reserve and surplus exceed two million dollars.

Immense savings have been made to farmers through their organization, in better elevator service, in better prices and in better grading of grain. In furnishing farm supplies, such as binder twine, coal, flour and feed, and in marketing livestock, the savings have amounted to millions of dollars.

But the greatest benefit cannot be measured in dollars. Through managing their own organization farmers have learned that they can conduct their own affairs. The increased respect which is now paid to the needs and desires of farmers in national affairs has been based, to a very large extent, on the capacity farmers have shown during twenty-one years in successfully running their own affairs.

Now, after twenty-one years of growth, United Grain Growers is stronger financially than ever before. It has a better equipment and organization than ever before.

With its twenty-one years of experience it is in a better position than ever before to give valuable service to the farmers of Western Canada.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Free

1928 FINE ART CALENDAR

Appreciative of the enthusiasm with which the farmers of Canada have received my No-Buckle Harness, thereby creating a growing demand which has again compelled me to enlarge my factory, I wish to give every farmer in Canada a fine calendar. It is a beautiful work of art in three colors, the creation of one of the best Canadian artists.

This fine calendar sent free upon receipt of the coupon below. If you desire my big harness catalogue, check it also. Wishing you a prosperous 1928.

Sincerely, James M. Walsh Co.

James M. Walsh Co. Ltd.
Dept. 32 208 Richmond St. W.
Toronto 2, Ontario

Please send me at once without cost

- ☐ Fine Art Calendar
☐ Walsh Harness Catalogue

20c

Name

Address

Cattle Labels

Save duty and delay.
Orders filled first mail.
Prices low as the lowest.
Send 5c Postage for
Samples. Mention this
paper.

MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call's)
482½ Main Street, Winnipeg



This year on non-irrigated land in the Upper Snake River Valley, Mr. R. T. Simmerly harvested 70 acres of Marquis wheat and 112 acres of Turkey Red. The Marquis wheat threshed 27.84 bushels per acre; and the Turkey Red threshed 38.53 bushels per acre. This wheat sold for \$6,378.91—a return of \$35.05 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN THE SAME VICINITY CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$60 TO \$75 PER ACRE.**

In one of the large irrigated districts in southwestern Idaho, Mr. I. T. Hardy threshed more than 7,000 bushels from 145 acres; and Leonard Winkle threshed 2,640 bushels from 40 acres. **EQUALLY GOOD LAND IN THIS IRRIGATED DISTRICT CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$150 TO \$250 PER ACRE.**

Mr. Ed. Snow, on a non-irrigated ranch in northern Idaho, harvested 190 acres of wheat that yielded an average of 42½ bushels per acre. This wheat sold for \$8,882—a return of \$46.75 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN NORTHERN IDAHO CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$100 TO \$150 PER ACRE.**

The above yields are typical of the respective districts. A booklet (20-G) has been prepared covering the agricultural possibilities of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE,
Chairman, State Board of
Publicity, BOISE.

in
Idaho

The Tumble-Weed Christmas Tree

A first Christmas on the Homestead

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

JIM ELLIOTT opened the door and literally blew into the small two-roomed homesteader's shanty that stood remote and isolated from homes of any kind upon a vast stretch of wind-blown, blizzard-swept prairie out in Saskatchewan.

His wife, Margaret, calm-eyed and sunny-faced, greeted him. "Well, honey, it doesn't look much like getting away to town, does it, with this blizzard keeping up this way?"

Stamping his feet, and slapping his hands together to get the circulation started, he allowed his anxious wife to help him out of his great-coat, and, coming closer to the fire, answered with, "No, Marg., we will have to put all idea out of our heads of getting the Christmas mail now, for with the stock and all the fires to keep going there wouldn't be a chance of my leaving you, even if I could get through. You couldn't possibly get out to feed up, so I guess old Santa will just have to forget us this year."

With a hurried glance at the calendar, although she knew just what date it was, Margaret put her fingers on her lips just as a wail of sorrow came from the adjoining room.

"Modder, daddee, isn't Santa Claus coming to our house this year? Will the snowstorm keep him away?"

Bustling into the bedroom, Margaret returned, carrying a husky boy of six, wrapped in blankets. "Hush, sonny-boy, you will waken sister; of course, Santa is coming. He might be a few days late, but he will surely come."

"An' bring a tree, an' a sleigh, an' a dolly for Betty girl?" the boy enquired eagerly.

"Yes, yes, I hope so, son, but now sit here by the fire while mother gets daddy his breakfast, for daddy is so cold and hungry, and must go back to the barn."

"A breakfast fit for a king!" Jim Elliott declared, buttering his last plate of hot cakes, then getting up, he put his arms around his wife, smiling at her tenderly. "You are a trump, Margaret, never a cross word to me, never a homesick cry because I brought you away out here from home and civilization to a life like this when you have been used to so much better. You are one in a thousand, and it makes me feel like a mean hound for bringing you so far from civilization."

Quick, hot tears sprang to Margaret's eyes, but she brushed them away, and, smiling bravely, replied, "Oh, pshaw, Jim, don't I have you and the children? What more could a woman want? And see, in a few years this land will be our very own and we can sell some of the cattle and build nice new buildings and maybe have a car. Don't you worry now about me. I am perfectly happy," and, giving him an affectionate little push, she turned towards the bedroom to bring Betty, who was clamoring for attention.

"Santa Claus is tummen! Santa Claus is tummen!" chanted the wee curly-headed maiden, bouncing up and down on the chair in front of her mother, making it most difficult to get her clothed. "Show sister on the calendar, modder, dearie, quick." Then did Margaret remember that to please the children she had been marking off each day on the calendar for them and counting the days until Christmas. "Why, the little rascals know the exact time," was the thought that flitted through her mind as she dressed the eager four-year-old.

Sonny had climbed to the

table where the calendar hung, and with his chubby finger, was pointing out the days, counting slowly, "One, two, three, four, five; oh goody-goody, only five more days until Christmas. Five days isn't very long, is it mother?" and he leaned so trustingly against her knee that Margaret's heart failed her.

"It seems a crime to disappoint them," was her thought, but what was to be done. Here they were, 35 miles from the nearest town, not a sprig, not a branch, to say nothing of a tree to be had on this treeless tract of land, and above all, there was the blizzard, which continued to rage outside regardless of Christmas plans.

"What can I do," Margaret mused to herself all day. That night after the children had said their simple prayers and had been tucked away to bed with many kisses and hugs, for the Elliots loved their babies dearly, Margaret broached the subject that had been uppermost in her thoughts all day.

"I really believe, Jimmy, old dear," she began, "that we could make enough presents for the children even with such a short time to work in, but the trouble is the tree. You know how I had planned on getting the tree and decorations in Estevan, and had told the children all about it. Jimmy remembered from last Christmas, but sister would not have thought of it. I never supposed that we could not get to town in time. If there was only something that we could use for a tree."

"You could make a sled for Junior, I know, and I can knit a new outfit for Betty's doll, using some of that pink yarn that I was going to make her cape of, and you could make her a doll's bed if you get time. I have some pieces of cretonne left over, and can make her a little cap and apron to put on when she helps me, as she so dearly loves to do, and oh, yes, just the thing, I will make some tiny sheets and pillow cases, a feather puff and some little pillows for her doll's bed."

"Then there is the old sweater your sister knitted for you and which is too small," eagerly Margaret went on with her plans. "I have meant this long time to ravel it out, now if I hurry I can make

Jimmy a new toque and mitts. He loves that bright, bright red. There are turkey feathers and cloth enough left from his play suits to make him an Indian suit if you make the bow and arrows. It is lucky that we have our supply of sugar for the winter for I can make candy and the popcorn is nice and dry, just right to use; we can make pink pop-corn balls. It is useless to think about getting to town now, even if the storm should die down, the roads will be so badly drifted you could never make it. Let's just forget about town and the parcels from home and make a Christmas for the children ourselves, you know it takes so little to please little children."

"I'll make a start right now, on that sled," Jim agreed, dropping his week-old paper and springing to his feet. "I intended to use these boards for a new oat-bin," he explained, as he came in with some boards and his hammer, "but that can wait," and soon he was busy at work with saw and plane, as enthusiastic as his wife. "Say, Marg., did you use all that paint on the buggy wheels last summer," he demanded a little later. "Don't believe I did," Margaret mumbled from the depths of her piece bag, "there must be nearly a whole can of it left. Look there in that lower cupboard when you are ready for it."

Happily and joyfully the evening passed. It was long past the usual bed-time, but the man and woman worked on unheeding the time, and things took shape like magic. The sled was nearly ready for its coat of red paint when it was finally hidden away in the shed outside the house.

The air fairly bristled with secrets the next day. Jim ran in and out like an excited boy. Right after dinner, he had



hardly reached the barn before he rushed pell-mell back again to the house. "Put on your coat and toque, hurry up, come on out. I have found something. Come on and see," and, seizing his wife's hand, he rushed her down the narrow snow-carved

path to the barn. There, wedged in between the barn and the cowshed, was the very king of all the tumble-weeds. How it came there no one knew, but

there it was, come to rest from its erratic wanderings of the fall before. It was one of those huge brown weeds that tumble clownishly across the prairie before the wind and, then turning when the wind turns, came bounding back again. No fences to hinder their flight.

It was long past the usual bed time, but the man and woman worked on unheeding the passing hours.

they roll along and back, all through the glorious Indian summer days. Carefully digging the snow from around the find, Jim bore it in triumph to his wife, who waited in the lee of the building out of the storm. With staring eyes Margaret was considering the possibilities of this strange thing.

"Why, I do believe it would do," she exclaimed at last. "There is all that gay colored kindergarten paper and those branches could be wrapped. Anyhow it would be a sort of a tree and the kiddies would think that it is the kind of tree children have out here on the prairies."

"Put it away, Jim, until tonight," she continued, "and we will see what we can do with it," and then Margaret rushed gaily back to the house. That afternoon Margaret sang to herself with a happy face. Work on the presents went on apace during the long evenings. Not only was the sled complete and painted a bright red, with "Jimmie" in gilt letters, but a miniature hay rack, a detachable one, just like Daddy's big one, was ready and waiting for its load of hay. Another happy thought struck Jim and he straightway measured faithful old Rover, and out of old leather he constructed a set of dog harness so that now there was a steed to hitch to the hay rack.

The doll bed, painted a blue, with the paint left from the kitchen woodwork, was complete with coverlet and bedding. There was a high chair, doll-size, a grape-basket cradle with frill of white dotted swiss, a feather mattress and pillow with blue bows were added to the array. Tops were made and a knitted ball or two of gay colors, just the thing for wee hands to pitch in small spaces. The bright red toque and mitts were finished, as well as the pink doll clothes. Some oilcloth animal toys were made and added to the growing pile of gifts.

As they sat busily working one evening, Margaret was struck with a sudden thought, "Have you seen anything of Joe Henderson of late?" she asked, her fingers flying.

"Why, no, I haven't seen him since before the storm, come to think of it," Jim answered.

"You don't suppose something has happened to him, do you. He might be sick, all alone like that over there. It isn't like Joe to stay away so long," she continued.

Joe was a bachelor neighbor of theirs and had out of sheer home-sickness and hunger haunted their cabin ever since he had fled on his homestead.

"Haven't seen hide or hair of the old tenderfoot," Joe affirmed, "but he is of age, don't you worry, he is alright; he just don't like the snow. Maybe he is going to dig himself in and sleep all winter like an old bear."

"Just the same, when it stops snowing, if he doesn't show up you better go across to his shanty and see if he is alright," Margaret urged.

"Sure thing, I'll do just that," Jim promised pleasantly, for he felt responsible for the lad who had so lately come to try his luck in this new land.

On the night before Christmas, everything was stirring in that prairie home. So full of pleasant odors of home-baking and candy-making was the little kitchen that Jim sniffed hungrily as he stood in the doorway with an armful of what was to be the Christmas Tree.

Margaret slapped the last pan of animal cookies into the oven and said: "Just put it on the table, Jim, until I finish icing these little cakes, then you can help me fix the tree. See these candy bags, aren't they simply splendid?"

"They certainly are just that," Jim declared, admiring her handiwork. "They are just as good as the ones we used to buy in Toronto." These were made of an old lace curtain in the shape of stockings, and had a Santa Claus pasted upon the side, the Santa being cut from old magazines.

Fixing the monstrous tumble-weed firmly to a piece of heavy wood, the two started to wrap its many branches with colored paper, laughing and joking at their own foolishness.

The tree finally presented such a fantastic appearance that it set them off into spasms of uncontrolled mirth.

"Now, Jim, if you don't stop this nonsense, we will never get all these spidery arms decorated," Margaret gasped, wiping tears of mirth from her eyes.

The base of this oddest imaginable Christmas tree was wrapped with cotton, and grouped about it were the array of

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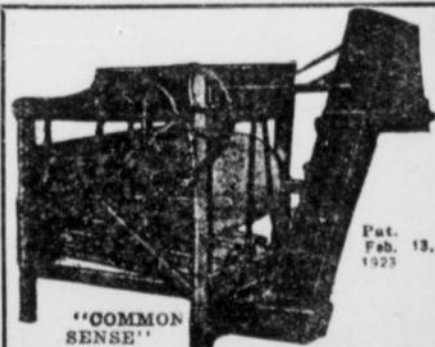
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home-made gifts made by the loving hands of this father and mother. Gilt stars, gay ribbons, the candy bags, anything that was colorful, was added to the tree. "Fortunate that I have these birthday cake candles," Margaret said, coming from rummaging through the trunk. "We will put them on the tree, but mind, we must watch, for with all this paper the tree would soon go up in smoke."

At last, tired, but well pleased with themselves, the couple crept off to bed, knowing full well that their hours of sleep would be numbered.

Not many hours had elapsed before childish voices were raised. Getting into robes and slippers, Margaret and Jim slipped to the door to see how the children were taking that strange Christmas tree.

Catching sight of the tree, the children stopped as if awe-struck, then with shouts of joy they charged upon the tree. With many ohs! and ahs! they pounced upon the treasures. Squeals of joy from Betty, "Oh, mother, mother, a weely, twooly bed with little bits of piddows and n'everything, and oh! oh! see my dolly's new dress! Shouts of joy from little Jimmie as he found his red sled and hay rack. The elders could not make themselves heard above the din, but stood by and enjoyed the sight.

"To think," muttered Jim, "that it takes so little to please them!"

"Yes, bless their little hearts," Margaret answered with shining eyes.

To watch those children around that makeshift tree, examining it, admiring it from all angles, discussing it seriously, would have shamed the most skeptic unbeliever in the joys of Christmas time. The hardened scoffer and the most cold-blooded sinner in the world could not but have been impressed with the genuine joy of these little children. One could well feel sorry for the poor little rich children, who, in receiving so much, lose half the joy of Christmas. The overdressed, overfed, highly pampered children of some homes are to be pitied; for them the true spirit of Christmas was not as it was in this humble prairie home.

There was a present not opened. "For Mother." Well, who would have thought it, and unwrapping the clumsily tied parcel Margaret brought to light some hand-carved book shelves to hang upon the wall. "Oh! Jim! when did you find time to make these, you dear; now I can unpack my books, won't that be great? You are a perfect dear, the best husband ever," and grabbing the blushing Jim, Margaret kissed him soundly.

Junior came dragging a parcel, containing a warmly knitted sweater and mittens, to the front. "Why, Margaret, I did not see you making these, dear, you know what is what, don't you? Just exactly what I need. Here, let me dress up for Christmas Day, and, donning the sweater, he turned proudly about to show that his sweater was big enough and warm enough plenty for that cold climate.

Above the happy din inside rose the sound of bells. "What is that? Why, who could be out on such a day?" The weather had cleared, outside was a new day, gloriously clear, snappily cold as only it can be on the prairie. A good 40 below zero, but calm and quiet. While the celebration was at its height inside a panting team had broken trail and two fur-coated figures were bundled in the

bob sled in front of the Elliott door.

"Hey, there, Merry Christmas; come on and talk to your neighbors."

Confusion, hustle, bustle and laughter, the unloading of many bundles, the Christmas mail. Glory-be! Letters from the home folks and parcels galore! Guess this must be old Santa himself, judging from the bundles coming in.

"Joe Henderson, how did you get to town?" Margaret demanded. Then taking another look, she fairly shrieked with joy, and two figures threw themselves together, crying out, "Margie!" "Flossie!" "Why how in the name of time did you ever get out here?"

"Now, just a moment, just a moment," said Joe, and took charge. "Folks, friends, neighbors, allow me to introduce to you my new wife," and he proudly put his arm around the blushing Florence. "Not Florence B. Waller any more, but Mrs. Joe Henderson. Wish us joy," and Joe threw out his chest and looked proudly around.

"Joe, you old schemer, tell us about it. I am dying of curiosity," Margaret demanded, getting her breath from the shock.

"Well, it was this away, seeing how old Jim here didn't do so badly choosing a girl from our old home town, I just made up my mind not to batch another summer, so I put the matter up to Florence and she came on out. We were going to be married out here, but that storm came on, so we were married in Estevan yesterday. Seeing Marg. here so fair and square, and such a good pal, so game, no matter what happened, decided me, so I just had to get a girl like her to share my mansion on the prairie. Here we are now, feed us, for we are hungry; we have come a long way!"

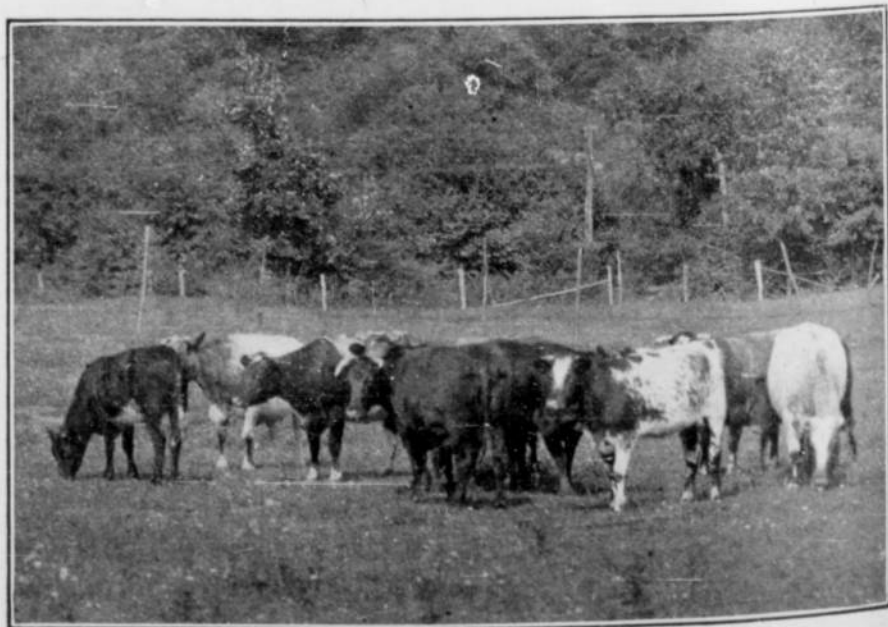
What a chattering there was as the two girls compared notes, for they were childhood friends, raised in the same town back East.

"I can't believe it is true," Margaret kept saying. "I'm so afraid I'll wake up and find it a dream. I never dreamed anything as nice as this could happen," she went on, "to think now, I will have a neighbor and company."

To tell the truth Margaret had not realized just how heart-sick she had been for her own people and for her old-time friends.

Messages from the home folk, packages to unwrap, gifts galore; everything the shops held in Estevan for the children, mechanical toys, dolls and drums, trumps and gay story books, but still the children soon put these things by and turned to their simple toys made by loving hands at home during the long winter evenings, happy were they to play with things just like daddy and mother owned.

The Christmas Tree came in for its share of admiration, and viewing it and watching the happy children at play, Joe said: "They may talk all they want about homesteaders being poor, but you folks are fortunate; you have health, you have wealth such as money cannot buy," with a significant glance at the rosy children playing near at hand. "Why you have everything heart could desire—why you even have a tree that mere money could not buy—a Tumble-weed Christmas Tree."



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Evolution of the Danish Husmand

The organization through which the farm laborers of Denmark became prosperous landowners

By JOHN GLAMBECK

NUMEROUS articles about the Danish farmers, their co-operative enterprises, etc., have from time to time, appeared in Canadian newspapers, but so far I have seen no mention of the progress made, during the last 25 years, by the Danish husmand or former farm laborer. As we have nothing in Canada that would compare with the condition of these laborers of 30 or 40 years ago I shall explain it.

Some forty years ago, when I left Denmark as a boy, the Danish farmers did not reside out on their land, scattered over big areas, as we do in Canada. The majority of farmers lived in the village with some land located out from the farm buildings and the balance a distance away. Those villages consisted of perhaps a couple of dozen big farm houses, a church, a school, a blacksmith's shop, and those of a few other handicraftsmen, a store, and, later on, a meeting hall, also used for training the young in gymnastics.

Poor Living Conditions

The married farm laborers lived partly in the village and partly outside, usually in small, old, dilapidated houses, with perhaps a small garden in the rear. Some had a few acres of ground, or just enough to keep a cow, a sheep, a pig and a few chickens. They had no horses, and what little plowing there was to be done, hauling of wood, turf, etc., was done by the big farmer to be paid for by the laborer in work.

When the young farm hand reached marriageable age he had a sorry outlook ahead of him, a life of hard toil and drudgery, living in one of those miserable houses and working from sunup to sundown for a krone a day and board, or about 25 cents to keep his family on. During the eighties and nineties there was almost an exodus to the United States from Denmark, mostly of the grown-up sons and daughters of the Danish husmand, and you can hardly blame these young people for leaving a country offering them such a miserable future.

Today all this is changed and the Danish husmand has become the real backbone of the principal industry, farming. He has become a landowner himself, and evidently makes a good living. Instead of the old, dilapidated hut he now lives in a fine modern house with several rooms, electric light, usually with a flower garden in front and orchard in the rear of the house.

All this has been brought about by organization and co-operation such as no other country can show. Of course, there are still farm laborers on the big farms, but mostly young, unmarried men, but for the young married couple, who want to settle on their own land, there is no longer such a hopeless outlook as 25 years ago.

Made Two Starts

In 1902 Karl Hansen, a husmand on the Danish Island of Sjælland, organized the United Sjællandske Husmandsforening, but as this organization was based on Henry George's single tax program the rest of the country did not take kindly to it. However, at a meeting held in the town of Odense, in 1910, the present United Husmandsforening was organized and today, out of the 110,000 husmands living in Denmark, since Slesvig, or the part held by Germany since 1864, was returned, 83,000 belong to this organization, with 1,214 locals, while something like 140,000 also belong to the farmers and other rural organizations. The Danish husmands also maintain a number of insurance societies, organizations for sub-division of land, and they publish a number of papers and periodicals.

In Denmark 30 and 40 years ago, there existed an enormous number of "Herregaarde" or big estates, farms containing some of the best agricultural lands owned by the nobility and to some of them the titles were rather shaky. There was also a great deal of valuable land held by the Lutheran, the State Church. When the farmers and workers captured the government these things were looked into. In 1919 a law was passed to subdivide the church farms and also to subdivide a part of the land formerly held by the nobility. This land was subdivided by the state in

15 to 30-acre farms and given to the husmand under certain conditions. No cash was required for the land, but the occupant paid four and a half per cent. interest on the valuation of the land.

Big Estates Broken Up

Since the passing of this law 3,000 small farms have been established by the state. But besides this the husmands organized their own subdivision organization and bought up big farms on their own hook. As the taxes on the big landed estates have been increased to such an extent lately that the nobles and big landowners have a hard time making ends meet, they are, in many instances, only too glad to sell out to the husmand subdividing organizations. On the island of Sjælland alone where formerly 136 big landowners held sway on 50,000 acres there are now 1,529 husmand families living and making a good living at that.

Store Restrup, a big farm containing about 20,000 acres land, was bought, in 1912, by the Husmand Subdivision Organization and 50 families placed on it. The former owner kept 370 animals, whereof 150 were milch cows, 30 horses, 150 hogs and 40 chickens. After subdivision this was increased to 300 milch cows, 100 horses, 500 hogs and 3,000 chickens, and while the milk sold by the one owner was only 537,000 pounds, it increased to 1,570,000 pounds after the subdivision. In the town of Aarhus, in the month of October this year, a great exhibition was held by the United Husmand Organizations. The great progress made by this formerly poor and enslaved class was exhibited, the old, dilapidated house with its mud walls and straw roof was shown alongside the substantial modern house now occupied by the husmand; the old spindle wheel and hand loom had given place to a fine writing desk where the husband kept his account books. There was an up-to-date stable where some of the finest pure-bred horses, cows, pigs and chickens in the country, kept by the husmand, were exhibited. It was also shown that where formerly the highest prizes and medals for livestock, butter, etc., went to the big estates, they now go to the husmand.

Secret of Danish Success

The above has been written for the special benefit of the Western Canada farmers who, in spite of their large holdings of land, apparently have a hard time to make ends meet. Why is it that those small Danish farmers, with their few acres, can make a good living and why is it that those former farm laborers in their former hopeless condition have been able to emancipate themselves from a life of slavery into a condition of fairly independence?

The answer is, that they understand how to organize and co-operate, something which the majority of Canadian farmers have yet to learn. While the Canadian farmers and workers are satisfied to leave the government in the hands of their enemies, the exploiters, the Danes years ago took a different view of it, and instead of the farmers looking upon the workers as enemies, they long ago realized that both were exploited and held down by the upper classes in society, so they united their forces and captured the government, and then proceeded to make the country a fit place to live in.

Our Individualistic Tendencies

They have been organizing and co-operating ever since and got results. Incidentally, the Danes have also become good farmers and, while a large part of Denmark is not any too fertile, they have discovered methods of farming where apparently a good living can be obtained from a few acres.

It is true that the farmers, particularly in the Canadian West, have made some progress during the last few years, but there is still room for improvement. Here in Alberta, out of 80,000 farmers only about 15,000 have yet seen fit to join the farmers' organization, and not many more than half of them have yet joined the wheat pool. How many have joined the other pools I don't know. The fact remains that, in spite of all the benefits farmers in other countries receive from their organizations and co-operation, the Canadian farmer still likes to go to it alone.

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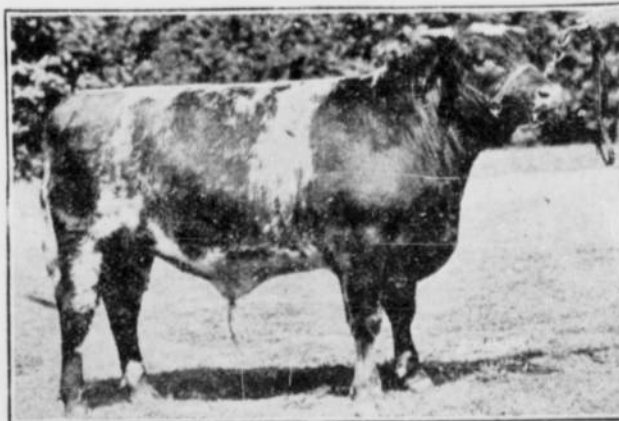
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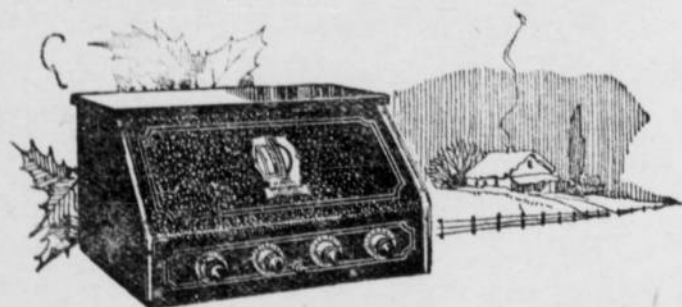
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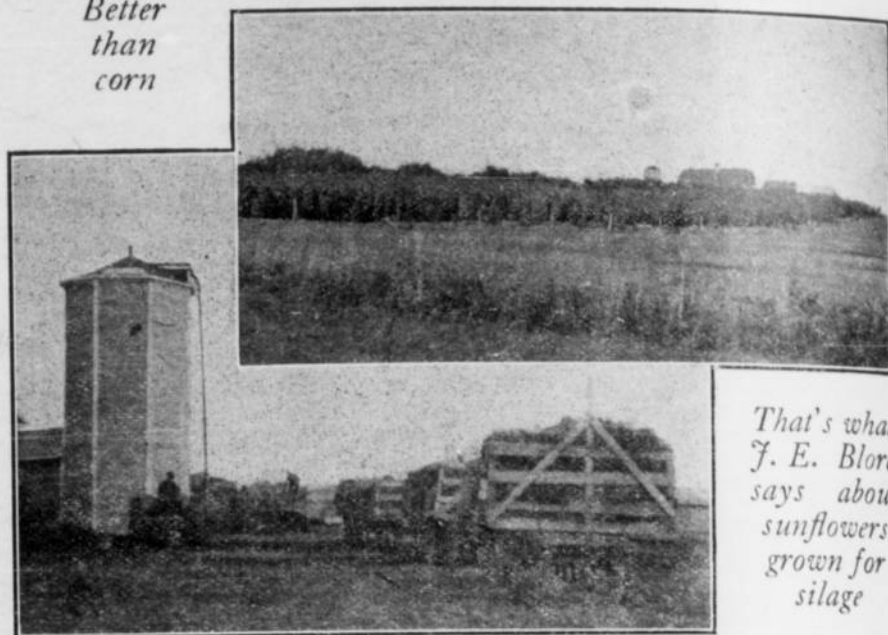
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That's what
J. E. Blore
says about
sunflowers
grown for
silage

THERE hasn't been so much said about sunflowers in recent years, but J. E. Blore, Craigmyle, Alta., sends the following account of his experience to The Guide to show that this crop can serve a very good purpose.

Mr. Blore started growing sunflowers in 1921, after having been caught shy of feed on two or three occasions, and he reports that since that date his stock has never been in want. On his farm of one section he usually devotes about ten acres to sunflowers, and these, plus straw from 80 acres of oats and 30 acres of barley, provide him with the required roughage. The silo in the above picture is 33 x 16 and holds approximately 100 tons.

The silo is an octagonal crib structure which Mr. Blore thinks better than any other type in use. Several farmers whom he knows built trench or pit silos a few years ago, but for the most part they have discontinued using them because of the work involved in getting the silage out of the ground. There is some loss from freezing in the upright silo, he admits, but it is less in the crib silo than in the ordinary stave type of structure. The crib has the added advantage that the corners are braced, an important feature in a windy country. Moreover, the crib silo doesn't suffer from shrinkage in dry summer weather as badly as the stave silo.

Easier to Ensilage

Mr. Blore says he prefers sunflowers as an ensilage crop over corn, principally because it is easier to put up. He finds that it doesn't require the same amount of tramping, and contains sufficient water to ensure good keeping. He mixes his sunflowers with oat bundles as they go through the cutter, having had particularly good results from the mixed silage. He has even cut weeds—mostly pigweed—and mixed it with the sunflowers to make good silage. There is no danger from spreading weed seeds in this way, he declares, for the heat generated by the silage in the process of conversion is so great as to cook any seeds that may be old enough to germinate. In his own words, "It's hot enough in that fermenting silage to cook eggs."

Eaten Up Clean

Most of Mr. Blore's silage is fed to milk cows, although he finished 63 steers on it one winter with marked success. All classes of farm stock will eat it, he assures The Guide. He makes a practice of drawing the silage out regularly on a stoneboat and scattering it on the snow. The hens and the horses feed on this stuff, and by evening there isn't enough of that day's spreading to make a good double handful. As a matter of fact his horses that are so keen on silage picked out of the snow won't eat it out of a manger or feed box.

On this Alberta farm the sunflower seed is sown with the grain drill. All the runs in a 20-disc drill are stopped but three, so spaced that the rows are three feet apart. The drill is set as though it were to be used for sowing wheat at one-and-a-quarter bushels of wheat per acre. This will sow the sunflower seed at the rate of five pounds per acre, which Blore finds

more satisfactory than the generally recommended rate of eight pounds per acre.

In 1927, admittedly an extraordinary year for growth, the sunflowers on the Blore farm grew to a height of 12 feet within 12 weeks after planting, or an average growth of a foot a week. This rankness of growth provides another reason why its owner gives sunflowers the preference over corn. He has grown four acres of corn in the past, and hopes to grow it again, but sunflowers have a definite place in his scheme of things.

Mr. Blore states that the discovery of a reliable forage crop was the one thing that kept him on the place during the depression of 1922. Crop failure was general over a wide area of Southern Alberta, and practically his only source of revenue was the \$16 a week which his eight cows, subsisting largely on sunflower silage, gave him. At the same time he won't go so far as to say that every farmer ought to grow sunflowers. Indeed, if his place were all good wheat land he opines that he wouldn't be growing sunflowers at all, but he has some rough land that can be best utilized by keeping cattle, and this in turn makes it necessary to guard against being caught without feed.

Recovering Thin Stands

Quite a little publicity has been given to the scheme tried out by C. S. Noble, Nobleford, Alta., in sowing Garnet wheat on fields of winter wheat which suffered some loss from winter killing. The theory is that Garnet, being an early wheat, will mature about the same time that the winter wheat does, and the mixed crop will give as good a yield as the winter wheat would have done had it not been damaged. The scheme is in the nature of insurance for the man who would like to grow winter wheat but cannot afford the risk of losing a crop through winter killing.

The Guide has asked Mr. Noble for an opinion on the practicability of the plan and publishes his reply below:

"I consider this practice quite feasible, but also unnecessary. It is true that I made an experiment along this line this spring. However, the winter wheat stand in the spring was thin rather on account of our having been compelled to use immature seed and because it was seeded too late—October 5. As both of these causes may easily be eliminated, and since the Kharkov 22 M.C. has, during the past eight years, never failed to winter successfully here, except for such avoidable causes as the above, it seems unnecessary to consider the advisability of a mixed fall and spring seeding.

"You will also note that my experience along this line is too limited to form the basis of any valuable opinion. However, I will state that I seeded the Garnet too late and that the winter wheat, though a thin stand, pretty completely choked it out. I should, therefore, suggest for the benefit of anyone who may wish to repeat the experiment that the Garnet should be seeded as soon after frost is out of the ground as possible in the hope that its reputation for a thrifty early growth will be sustained sufficiently to allow it to cope successfully with the more deeply rooted winter wheat."

Reward Wheat

Ever since Wm. Pierce, of Birtle, Man., won premier honors at Toronto Royal in November there has been a demand for information about this little known wheat.

Reward is a Central Experimental Farm production, being the result of a cross made between Prelude and Marquis by Dr. Saunders, about twenty years ago. From the last report of the Dominion cerealist, one learns that it is two days earlier than Garnet and fully a week earlier than Marquis. It is noted for its stiff straw and heavy kernel. Out of 126 varieties of spring wheat reported on at Ottawa in 1925 (the 1926 report is not yet available) only one variety showed heavier weight per 1,000 kernels, and that was a recent cross not yet available to the public. Consequently Reward weighs well per measured bushel and makes a good exhibition sample.

Comparative yields for the past six years of record at the Central Experimental Farm are as follows:

Yields given in lbs. per Acre

| | Marquis | Reward |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1920 | 1680 | 1980 |
| 1921 | 1980 | 2160 |
| 1922 | 2340 | 1320 |
| 1923 | 2730 | 2110 |
| 1924 | 1859 | 1493 |
| 1925 | 2356 | 2177 |

Reward is not being put out as a rust-resistant wheat but like all early sorts it frequently escapes serious rust damage in seasons when later wheats are badly affected.

As far as the supply will go the Dominion Cerealists is providing applicants with Reward wheat at three dollars per bushel in lots of not more than four bushels. Applications should be made to L. H. Newman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Spreads Labor Through Summer

Summerfallowing will continue to be a popular farm practice for many years yet in Western Canada," said E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman, to a Guide interviewer, "because of the economical use it makes of farm labor. We have given a good deal of thought to suggested substitutes for the practice of summerfallowing," he continued, "but all of them require the employment of labor at seed time and harvest, just when the wheat farmer does not want to leave his main crop. Summerfallowing fits in well with grain farming. The greatest portion of a time spent on a summerfallow is done when there wouldn't be much else to keep the horses busy on a grain farm. It is done in the grain farmer's in-between season. Our cost accounting studies show that time spent on summerfallowing may yield \$1.50 per hour for a man with a six-horse outfit."

Cleans Alfalfa Seed Well

Don Bark tells an interesting story of how the Co-operative Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association devised the physical machinery for putting their seed on the market in a condition that is not equalled by any other organization selling that product.

Wherever alfalfa seed grows well, Russian thistle is a noxious weed. Therefore, it is hard to get alfalfa seed free from this weed seed, and, on the other hand, purchasers of seed are for the same reason particularly anxious to keep clear of it. The regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association are very strict. They allow only one seed per ounce for the top grade. Mr. Bark states that in alfalfa seed growing districts all over the United States and Canada it is a frequent thing to see samples, otherwise good, come to the cleaning plant with 3,000 Russian thistle seeds to the ounce. One well-known American seed house, which sells in large quantity and specializes in hardy Grimm seed, feels satisfied if it succeeds in getting the Russian thistles down to 14 to the ounce in number one, a standard which would not be countenanced in Canada.

Now, be it known, Russian thistle seed is hard stuff to get out of an alfalfa sample because of the similarity in size. Screens are not much use in making the separation. About one-third of the Russian thistle seed can be blown out. But Mr. Bark has rigged up a centrifugal in which the uncleaned sample is floated through in a salt mixture of a density of 1.22. This is made by adding a little sodium nitrate to a saturated solution of



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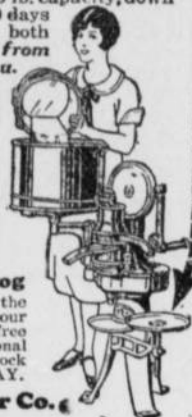
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common salt. In a solution of this density the alfalfa seed sinks, but the thistle seed is totally removed.

After passing through the salt solution the seed must be washed and dried. This is also done by machinery largely improvised by the management of the co-operative warehouse at Brooks.

Sugar Industry in Manitoba

Considerable interest has been shown from time to time, both by agriculturists and financiers, in the possibility of establishing a sugar beet industry in Manitoba. This interest has been revived since the completion and successful operation of the sugar factory at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

The first requirement for the successful establishment of the industry is naturally an abundant and satisfactory supply of sugar beets. In this connection the Chemistry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been collecting data for several years and, as a result of the chemical analysis of a large number of samples of beets over a period of years, it can safely be asserted that a sugar beet of satisfactory quality for factory purposes can be grown in the province, providing proper cultural methods are followed.

Sugar factories require a beet of high sugar content and purity. The purity of the juice is a very important consideration, because the non-sugar solids in the juice prevent the crystallization of a certain proportion of the sugar in the manufacturing process. A high purity, therefore, means that a higher yield of crystallizable sugar can be obtained, and for successful factory operation a purity of at least 80 per cent. is desired.

In a short summary of the work it is impossible to submit detailed analyses by years, but the following table summarizes the results obtained since 1922:

| Year | Number samples analyzed | Average per cent. sucrose in juice | Average purity of juice |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1923 | 23 | 19.3 | 82.6 |
| 1924 | 30 | 15.3 | 82.3 |
| 1925 | 135 | 16.2 | 84.2 |
| 1926 (from outside points) | 32 | 13.6 | 76.5 |
| 1926 (from agricultural college) | 76 | 17.4 | 85.3 |
| 1927 | 31 | 15.0 | 81.9 |

It will be observed that the sugar content and purity are quite satisfactory on the average. The results for 1925 are particularly significant, not only because of the large number of samples analyzed, but also because the beets were grown under supervision. In that year the Manitoba Sugar Company set out experimental plots and employed an experienced field man to supervise the cultivation of the beets. The beet plots were properly sampled, yields and other field data being obtained, and the samples submitted to the chemistry department for analysis, the Manitoba Sugar Company donating the special equipment necessary. The

average yield in 1925 was 13.2 tons per acre.

The average analyses of beets grown in 1926 at outside points were not so satisfactory, but the beets grown on the college plots were of splendid quality. It should be mentioned, however, that the beets from country points were not grown under supervision, as in the previous year, and it is interesting to note that beets grown at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, and at the Industrial Training School, Portage la Prairie, were of high sugar content and purity. In many cases the beets were planted late and did not receive the intensive cultivation so essential to the production of high quality beets.

The analyses reported for 1927 were made on beets taken from unsupervised plots, grown under the auspices of the Manitoba Sugar Company, the calculated average yield being 12.45 tons per acre.

There are a great many factors to be taken into consideration in the establishment of a sugar beet industry, but these studies indicate that sugar beets of a quality suitable for factory purposes can be successfully grown in Manitoba.—Prof. W. F. Geddes, M.A.C.

Compares Seed Drills

The report of the Swift Current Experiment Station for 1926, recently distributed, contains some interesting comments on a type of seed drill which was widely discussed a couple of years ago. This implement, often described as the cultivator drill, is equipped with large duck-feet, and the grain runs are so arranged that the seeds are broadcast in the furrows opened by the duck-feet.

In this test held at Swift Current, there was little discernible difference between the single disc, the double disc, and the new type of drill. The latter tended to plug up on spring plowing, but on summerfallow it worked well.

The cultivator drill has two or more rows of duck-feet similar to the arrangement of the feet on the duckfoot cultivator. The first row of feet ridged the soil in heavy ridges and scattered the seed between the ridges. The second row split the ridges and created a second series of ridges beneath which the seed dropped from the front row was buried from one to six inches deep. A considerable portion of the seed dropped by the second row of feet was left exposed in the bottom of the furrows. This made cross-harrowing necessary. The draft of the machine was considerably heavier than that of the ordinary drill. While the cultivator drill undoubtedly destroyed a great many small weeds at the time of sowing, its greater draft and more difficult

manipulation combined with unequal distribution of seed and extreme variation in depths of seeding lead to the conclusion that it should not take the place of the standard types of seed-drill.

Dry Farm Forage Crops

"Growing forage crops is incidental to grain growing in the Medicine Hat district. Nothing is so much neglected as growing feed for the production of grain," said James Murray, agricultural representative at Medicine Hat, when I called on him one day early in June. "Wheat is the best dry land crop to tie to year in and year out. Forage crops are secondary and not primary."

"We are recommending the use of only home grown corn seed" he continued. "In this part of the country it is a safer feed crop than any other crop we can grow. This is partly because it grows thinly and partly because it takes only two-thirds as much water as wheat per ton of dry matter. It is best to grow only the earlier varieties—early flints and very early dents. Of the flints, Gehu and Dakota White Flint are among the best varieties, while the best early dents include Northwestern Dent and an early strain of Minnesota No. 13. Corn requires the same care here as anywhere else. The use of the best seed obtainable, careful planting and careful cultivation throughout the season. Quite a number of farmers are using the smaller varieties of corn for feeding in the field. This is probably the most preferable way to use the early flints. As a rule corn is planted on spring plowed stubble that would otherwise be summerfallowed, but we recommend that a man put in a few acres on the best land he has got to be absolutely sure of a crop. Most of the corn growers feed corn stalks as a fodder to horses."

"Sweet clover is a success when a good stand can be secured, but it is extremely difficult to get a good stand in a dry year. When a stand is secured there is nothing to equal it. For pasture sweet clover, brome grass and western rye mixed is our safest proposition except fall rye which every man in this district should grow for feed to a limited extent."

More Alfalfa Possible

"Alfalfa has not been as extensively used in this district as it might be. Many small areas that could be spring flooded should be in alfalfa. More of it is being seeded every year. Some farmers having bench land along creeks could put in a dam and flood a small acreage. On land so flooded he is sure of one crop and usually two crops of alfalfa a year. There are districts where there is ground water within eight feet of the surface where as nice alfalfa can be grown once it is started as on irrigated land. On dry land alfalfa is best sown in rows and cultivated. Treated in such a way it will produce from one to one and one half tons per acre in an average year."

"Sunflowers are not grown in this district to any extent any more. Where corn can be grown as successfully as sunflowers it is a preferable crop. It has as much food value, is easier handled and leaves the soil in better condition."

"Siberian or German millet can be planted as a catch crop. A year like this it comes on quickly and one of its advantages is its light demand for moisture, a distinct advantage on an average year. It will make a ton of dry matter with less moisture than any other crop. It is cut like timothy and a month or two after planting will give a ton or so to the acre on an average year. A mixture of wheat and oats makes good hay and is safer than oats alone because wheat is a surer dry land crop."

"A few trench silos have been built in the district. More cream is coming into Medicine Hat each year than the year before. Our farmers, however, cannot go into dairying extensively because dairying is always limited by the amount of feed the farmer is sure of. We are not therefore recommending farmers to go into dairying extensively but chiefly as a source of week to week revenue."



For Dealing with Combine Stubble

While the above photo is that of a Wheatland disc plow, manufactured by the J. I. Case Co., it is illustrative of a principle which has been used by several other manufacturers for meeting a need caused by the increased use of combines. Some of the other manufacturers do not even call their implement a disc plow, but the purpose is just the same. It is heavier than a disc harrow, and stirs the ground to a considerably greater depth. It also chops up the long trash left on the surface by the combine and stirs it into the soil much better than a disc harrow will. On the other hand it does not turn over a furrow like the standard type of disc plow.

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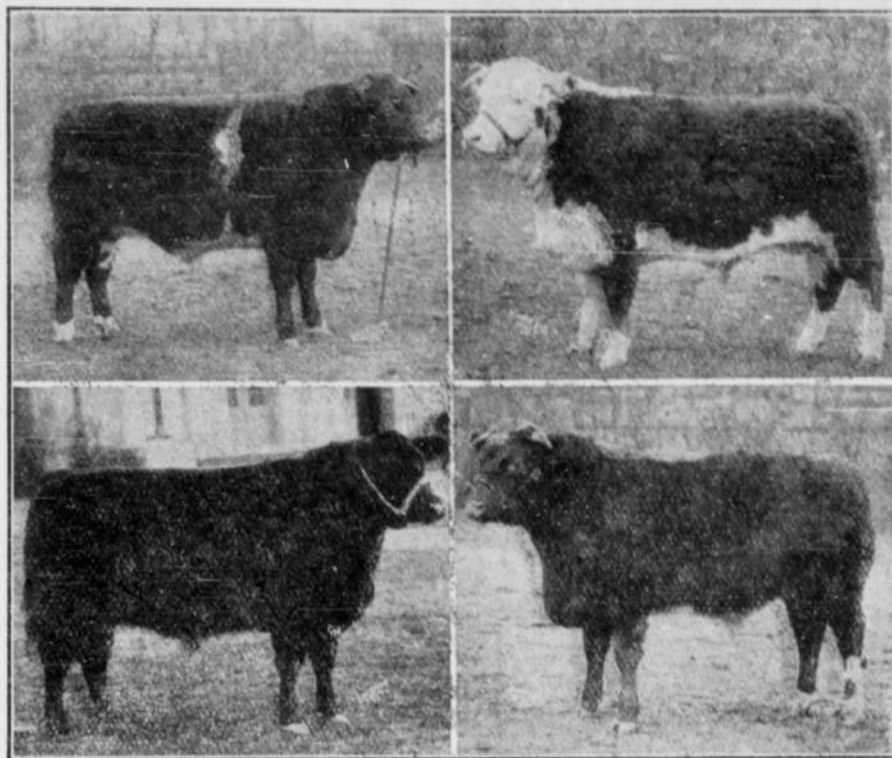
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Upper left: Choice U.A., grand champion over all breeds at Toronto Royal, and champion Shorthorn steer at Chicago International. Upper right: Panama Donald U. of A. 2nd, grand champion Hereford steer at Toronto Royal, and the third in his class at Chicago. Lower left: Pride's Lad, champion Angus steer at the Royal and fourth at Chicago. Lower right: Admiral, a Shorthorn-Angus cross which won the championship for grades and cross-breeds at Toronto, and was a first prize winner at Chicago.

Western Stock at Big Shows

THE show season of 1927 has been wound up with the Royal and the Chicago International, and western stock, as in previous years, has come back with a creditable collection of trophies.

The horse show at this year's Royal eclipsed every previous year's exhibit. There were from ten to 20 horses entered in practically all the Clydesdale and Percheron classes, and in the former breed it is probably true that never before was more quality gathered under the same roof. The grand championship went to W. J. McCallum's Lord Willingdon. This two-year-old colt headed his classes this summer at the Highland and at the Royal, the premier shows of Scotland and England—sufficient guarantee of his individuality.

The prize did not go without a sharp contest, however. In the aged class two grand stallions were pitted against each other. Arnprior Emigrant, belonging to the Reston Clydesdale Syndicate, had been champion at two previous Royal shows. Greenmeadow Footstep, University of Saskatchewan's thick and powerful black, was champion at last year's Chicago International. There was a great deal of speculation among ring-siders which horse would go up. The Manitoba horse was given the preference at both Toronto and Chicago. Lord Willingdon was not shown at Chicago, but another horse, the three-year-old Sansovina, imported by Ben Finlayson and now belonging to John Sinclair, Conquest, Sask., was made grand champion. The female championship went to Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., on Doune Lodge Princess. Reserve went to Saskatchewan University on Rosalind.

Monarch-Bred Stock Supreme

Percheron classes were noted for a distinct improvement in the numbers and quality of entries from Eastern Canada. Even so, nine Manitoba horses came back with nine first prizes, seven for individual and two for group prizes. The best from the two western provinces came from the studs of C. M. Rear, Kincaid, Sask., and the Prince's ranch. The grand championships went to Carl Roberts, Osborne, Man., on Monarch, and to Mrs. E. Wood, Sanford, Man., on Monarch's Rose. Jas. Ramsay, Laurier, Man., won a reserve championship on his good colt, Prince of Laurier.

Gelding classes at both Chicago and Toronto are large and keenly contested. Perhaps no other class shows so markedly the difference between American and British horse standards. When Shea's six-horse brewery team, from Winnipeg, with its three imported geldings, came into the ring at Toronto, the Scottish judge picked the flashy and sweet moving Unity as the best of the six.

At Chicago, on the other hand, Unity and Harry were given the gate by the American judges and the massive Aladdin was made champion over the best that

America could produce. Saskatchewan had a very creditable string of geldings belonging to the Arctic Coal and Ice Co., and Alberta was well represented by Captain, a gelding purchased by the University from Norman Weir, of Oshon.

In light horses, Dare Aspire and his team mate took every first prize in the Toronto show back to Winnipeg to add to Sandy Stewart's collection.

The Alberta University steers swept everything before them with a completeness never before recorded at Toronto. Their photos and individual winnings appear at the top of the page.

Manitoba Earns Bacon Laurels

Manitoba came near doing the same thing with Yorkshire pigs, and this in the Yorkshire capital of the American continent. The Manitoba Agricultural College won both male and female championships and first prize for senior herd. On the day before the judging it was generally conceded that the Manitoba car load of bacon pigs would complete Manitoba's clean sweep of the chief prizes for swine. The Ontario herdsman, in a moment of panic, cut into their group entries, substituting them for animals in the car lot, a practice apparently allowed by the rules of the show.

Manitoba had to be satisfied with second. Saskatchewan was sandwiched in between the Maritimes and Quebec for the three remaining prizes.

In the breeding cattle classes the outstanding performance was by the Angus herd of J. D. McGregor. His herd bull was grand champion at Toronto and fourth in a very strong class at Chicago. But more remarkable was the fact that a large number of the chief honors won at Chicago by American breeders were won with McGregor brood stock. The show of dairy cattle, like that of Clydesdales, sets a high-water mark in Canadian records. The C.P.R. herd from Strathmore, Alta., put on a very creditable exhibition, and disinterested observers are agreed that they were none too generously dealt with in the distribution of the prizes.

Advices Stay With Pigs

The past month recorded a new low level for hogs. For a few days live hogs and cattle sold for virtually the same price. It is a very discouraging experience for hog producers and will tend to make them throw the business up in disgust.

Those long familiar with the ups and downs of the hog market know, on the other hand, that the men who make the most money out of it in the long run are those who run contrary to popular tendencies, who curtail operations when everyone else is jumping into hogs, and who breed more sows when other men are throwing up their hands. Those who are minded to follow this lesson of experience at the present time have good warrant for it in the opinion of F. M. Baker, western field man for the Packer's Association, as given to The Guide in a recent interview.

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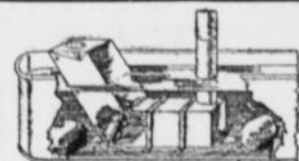
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Mr. Baker calls to mind that in 1924 and 1925 high bacon prices in Great Britain induced farmers in numerous European countries to go in for hogs. The flood tide of hog products came on to the British market just about the time of the big strike. Warehouses were full to overflowing, and, due to unemployment, which involved many people besides those out on strike, consumer demand was not able to absorb even normal marketings.

Prices went down very rapidly. The midsummer price for Canadian sides in 1926 was around 24½ shillings per cwt. In October, 1927, it was down to 16¾c. This had its inevitable reaction on the price in Canadian stock yards, and if it had not been for a good American demand, Canadian live hog prices would have gone down faster and farther than they did. It is only now, after the American domestic supply and home consumption are balanced, and they are no longer in need of our product, that we are beginning to feel the full effect of the fall of prices in Great Britain.

European hog producers, having no emergency market as we had in the United States, were dealt a sharp and crippling blow. They were obliged to dump their artificially induced surpluses on their respective home markets. Prices were ruinously low and discouraged production. Shipments to Great Britain commenced to recede and there is now some evidence that prices in that market have touched bottom and are beginning to come back. Mr. Baker believes that normal conditions have been re-established in the British market and from now on Canadian consignments are out to climb back to the 125,000,000-pound mark which we touched in 1925.

According to our informant the slow but sure return of prosperity to Central Europe is stimulating the consumption of pork products, and the next two turns of the cycle will not be so severe as the last two. Mr. Baker does not expect to see a return to the excessively high bacon prices of 1925, nor should the high prices be followed by the extreme demoralization of last summer. The prospects are for a return to moderate prices before next year's fall crop of pigs is harvested.

Meets Fencing Trouble

I have often heard farmers inexperienced with sheep say that they are the only kind of livestock which require no attention or care, except feeding, while snow is on the ground. This is absolutely misleading. It is quite true that when properly managed sheep need less care than cattle and hogs, taking the average of the whole year, but then that is something different.

For one who has grain growers as neighbors, fencing is perhaps one of the main difficulties to overcome. The man who can afford proper woven wire fence will do well to invest in that as it will not only keep the sheep in, but will also keep dogs and wolves out. It is surprising how soon this fence will pay for itself in the value of lambs it will save from wolves and dogs. Five or six strands of barb wire which some people advise using will not be much cheaper than woven wire and will not be as effective; also on barb wire for sheep one must have a post every eight or ten feet, while on woven wire one post per rod is sufficient.

A Satisfactory Yoke

The next best thing is to put a light but strong yoke on each adult sheep. I have used those for many years. The sides I made 1½-in. x 1½-in. good lumber with 1-in. cross pieces and a 5/16-in. x 4-in. bolt in each corner. If these are

properly made they will not cause the sheep much discomfort, and a three-strand fence of good wire will hold them if the bottom wire is placed as low as about nine or ten inches from the ground, the idea being that the sheep must not be able to get its head below the bottom wire.

The edges of the wood next to the sheep must be rounded and the yoke must not be so tight that it will chafe the skin or if it is made too roomy the sheep will get rid of it by pulling its head through. I have used this device for many years on from 10 to 25 ewes and hardly ever did one get through the fence.

Lambs Must Run Free

Of course, the lambs cannot be checked that way, they must be free from encumbrances the first year and occasionally they may band themselves together and where the pasture fence is next to a field of grain they may concentrate their efforts on a certain patch, say quarter or half acre in the nearest or handiest corner and this they will keep down the whole summer. This, however, is one thing that cannot be helped except by a woven wire fence.

—P. M. Berg.

Sweet Clover for Horses

A Guide subscriber asks if it is safe to feed sweet clover hay to horses, which reminds us that we appealed to our readers for an opinion on this point last year and received the most contradictory report from men who had had experience in feeding this crop. There was every sort of an answer, varying from the assurances of the men who claimed it to be the equal of anything they have ever fed, down to the condemnation of the men who claimed their animals wouldn't touch it, or if they did they were liable to digestive disorders.

This much appears clear: in order to be fit feed for horses, sweet clover should be sound. Mould may not show on the leaves or on the outer bark of the stems. Cut open some of the larger stems and look for mould in the pith, and discard it as horses feed if you suspect it. There is another important consideration in feeding clover to any class of stock. Sow it and harvest it in such a way as to get fine stems. In other words, sow fairly heavy, 15 to 25 pounds per acre, and cut before the crop is too far advanced. If it is left in the field too long, not only do the stems get coarse, but they get woody, and horses will pick over the leaves and waste a large portion of it.

It is a mistake to try to carry horses through the winter with sweet clover as the only roughage. One feed of sweet clover a day as the maximum is recommended by some of the farmers who speak most loudly in its praise. Others recommend that an occasional handful of flax tends to overcome any trouble which may be experienced with sweet clover.

There is the same wide divergence of opinion in regard to pasturing horses on sweet clover. Some farmers declare their horses cannot get too much, while others are absolutely against the practice.

Feed Cooker in Bank

I'm only a new beginner in raising fall litters in pigs, but have had very good success in raising one bunch that I thought I would tell about my experience. I had 18 white grade pigs born about the middle of August, and as long as the weather was warm, I soaked the grain for them. As it got colder that did not work without it freezing, so I began to feed them dry chop, but with the price of grain so high, I decided in trying to boil their feed to save grain.

I did not have the means to get the



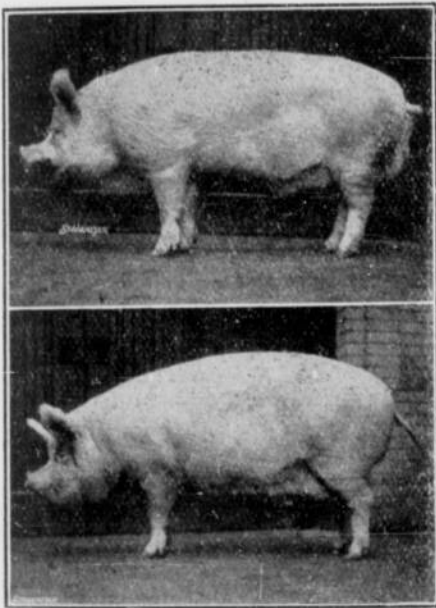
Some of Mr. Berg's sheep wearing the type of yoke which he recommends.

things fixed up to do it in an up-to-date way, so I took an old steel barrel and cut the top off it, and dug a small hole in the ground with two iron bars to put barrel on. I boil a barrel every day as I'm feeding 22 pigs out of it, and I usually boil this after the pigs have had their evening meal, so that it is ready for the next day. I feed them three times a day and in very cold weather I make a small fire and warm it a little for their evening meal, as it is getting pretty cold by that time. Of course, on the prairie, where wood is scarce this method would not work, but around here we have all kinds of it going to waste.

For their sleeping quarters I have a log building 12 feet x 16 feet and about five feet high, with rails and straw on top for roof. It is plastered and has a small opening as door on the south side.

To begin with, I started to feed them two-thirds of oats and one-third of barley, but now I'm feeding them just about half each of barley and oats. And I find by boiling it I save easily one-third of the feed. By the looks of the pigs now, I'm sure they will be 200 pounds by the time they are eight months old.

I expect these same sows to farrow again in March, and in that way I can have early pigs next fall, too. They have a better chance if they get a start before the cold weather sets in.—A Central Alberta Farmer.



Above: Wiltale Excelsior; Below: College Y 464

These two Yorkshires won both grand championships for the Manitoba Agriculture College at the 1927 Toronto Royal. The sow is the fourth generation in a line of females who have won championships at Chicago or Brandon, three of the four being bred by the M.A.C. The boar was bred by F. E. Cooper, Edmonton, Alta.

Would Bar Horses in Cities

Old Country agricultural papers are very much incensed at a proposal that horses be debarred from the streets of the larger cities of Britain. The Shire Horse Society and the Suffolk Society have both made strong protest against it. They point out that under the stimulus of better prices the horse breeding industry has made a nice recovery, but that legislation of this kind will be a mortal blow. There are more horses at work on the city streets of Great Britain today than there has been for some years past, is the claim. City horse owners have reached the same conclusion that they have in this country, that for short hauls and frequent stops, horse-drawn vehicles can be more cheaply operated.

Now that horsemen have been aroused they are going further than to protest against the proposed discrimination. They complain that English roads are now made with the requirements of the motor primarily in view, indeed, that many main traffic arteries are now quite unsuitable for horse haulage. Local government bodies are being appealed to by horse owners' organizations to put an end to this injustice against the horse-breeding industry.

Wants Advice

Julius Jensen, an Alberta sheepman, writes us: "I am forced to feed straw to sheep this winter. Will some practical sheepman tell me, through The Guide, if I can feed straw that is about half barley, or will it cause trouble with the mouths of the sheep?"

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READ RULES CAREFULLY

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2. Print your name and full address at top right-hand corner of the sheet. State if Miss, Mrs. or Mr.
3. Print the name and date of this paper at top left-hand corner of the sheet.
4. Write nothing but the above on your entry. Any other remarks should be on separate sheet.
5. Contestants will be asked to make a small purchase of our goods, but will be under no obligation to do so.
6. Entries will be judged according to points earned by a committee of three prominent Toronto business people in no way connected with us. Their decision shall be final.
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Pork and Fashions

Irving S. Cobb worked off a sly remark recently when he told his readers that politicians made a great mistake when they gave women the vote. For, said he, they weren't really concerned about getting the vote. What they really wanted was a reliable weight reducer. Cobb knows what he is talking about. The craze for a "boyish figure" has taken such a hold on the feminine mind that it seriously affects the foods which are being purchased for hundreds of thousands of dining-room tables.

Oscar G. Mayer, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, told the annual meeting of that organization that the American housewife shudders at the mention of the word fat, and of all the meats that enter into the family dietary pork has suffered worst. Once people start calling for leaner pork, the

get them half cleaned up before the new deluge comes. The price is generally depressed and entirely dependent upon the supply of vegetable oil substitutes. For protracted periods loose lard has sold under the price of live hogs.

"Lard and fats are a bugbear, a heavy liability to the packing industry which the lean meats must carry. They, the lean meats, must bring higher prices because of this unfortunate fat. Why, therefore, not concentrate more upon a proper sphere, that of producers and vendors of lean protein tissue. To do this we must breed hogs of the type that makes more lean meat and feed them feeds not so high in oil as corn and peanuts."

Other American packers seem to scent the same changes that Mr. Mayer forecasts. About 30 months ago one of the large American packing houses began to pay a premium for every hog of select bacon type marketed at his plant, and, in order to stimulate the production of these in his district, sent to Canada for over one thousand head of high-class Yorkshire sows and numbers of Yorkshire boars. Within the last few months that packer has been in the market for 200 additional sows and some boars. Two other American packers have within the last two years appointed bacon hog experts to their staffs whose business it will be to encourage the production of this class of stock in the districts from which their plants draw their supplies of live hogs.



Prince of Lauder

Junior champion Percheron stallion at the 1927 Toronto Royal. Shown by James Ramsay, Lauder, Man.

inevitable result will be a shifting from the present day thick fat hog of the corn belt in favor of a type approaching the bacon standard now in favor in Canada. Mr. Mayer's remarks are worth quoting:

"It is my feeling," he said, "so far as the hog producer is concerned, that the surplus problem which arises periodically could be avoided largely if it were possible for the producers to divorce their hog-raising activities as much as possible from the corn crop and if they could plan more uniform hog production."

"The corn crop is the key today to the hog industry. It is a very erratic, nervous crop, full of scares because of the exacting conditions and the long period of time required for its maturity. The crop can be heavily injured at any time during its growth, often by rains and frosts, even in the last week before ripening."

"In other words, the dependence of hog raisers solely on corn keeps them in a constant state of agitation and doubt. They expand hog production when they have corn and curtail it when corn is scarce and high, regardless of the economic demand for pork products. This abject dependence upon a fickle crop should be reduced by the use of substitute feeds like barley, oats, alfalfa and other legumes. A stabilized condition of supply would bring about more orderly marketing and better conditions for producers and packers by lessening the necessity for speculation and the losses incurred thereby."

"But there is an additional consideration of perhaps equal importance. Corn produces primarily fat and lard. These compete with vegetable fats produced very much more cheaply and brought in increasing volume from every corner of the globe—cotton seed oil, coconut oil, palm oil, olive oil, soya bean oil, etc., etc. Chemical treatment of these oils has produced enormous quantities of acceptable substitutes for higher costing animal fats."

"Moreover, the willingness of the public to eat the fat attached to lean meat is a thing of the past. Women, children and even men these days fastidiously remove every vestige of fat from a piece of boiled or broiled ham or from a pork chop. The increase in sedentary work and the diminution in hard labor may have something to do with this. It may even be a universal yearning for a more classic contour. At any rate, lean meat is the style, and it is due for no early change. It behooves the packers, then, as it behooves the shoe and stocking manufacturer, to conform to these mandates."

"Our lard and fats pile up on us all year now and we are fortunate if we can

Danish Milk Substitute

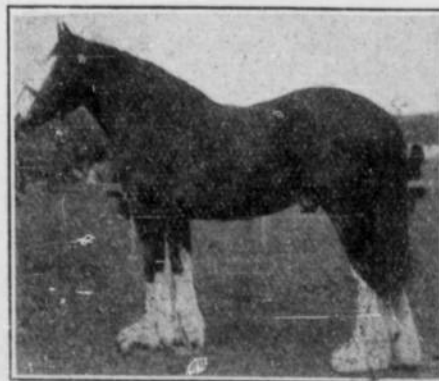
The London Livestock Journal publishes the following report on the discovery of a Danish professor for adding to skim-milk to restore the nutritive properties lessened by the removal of butter-fat.

"Just over a year ago a Copenhagen professor published the fact that he had discovered the ideal produce, and his claims are now undergoing trial in Denmark. The fortunate discoverer was Prof. Orla Jensen, of the Agricultural High School, and he, in conjunction with Dr. Riis Hansen, is responsible for what may prove to be a revolutionary development in Danish agricultural methods. After long work with various vegetable and animal fats he at last discovered a combination that would amalgamate with separated milk so completely as to behave in every way like butter-fat. The chief ingredients are coconut oil and cod-liver oil, and these products are blended together in certain proportions to produce a substance resembling margarine in consistency. It has a greenish tinge and a decidedly unpleasant taste to the human palate. Now in these days the substance is being freely manufactured and distributed all over the country, and is already well known among the Danish farmers, who are setting a high price on the value of the new discovery."

"The new product is designed particularly to meet the needs of stock-breeders, though it is also useful for pig feeding. In the rearing of calves it has proved invaluable, for though actual figures are not yet available, the farms on which it has been tried under State Agricultural Department supervision report a saving of about 50 per cent. on the cost of rearing. The cost is comparatively low when compared with the value of the new milk thus released for the market, and under the Danish dairy system it works admirably."

Reversing Separation Process

"The use of the 'milk' necessitates the employment of a machine to reverse the 'separation' process and to bring the fat into complete association with the skim-milk, and these machines are being installed in many of the rural dairies. The



Lord Willingdon

Grand champion Clydesdale stallion at the 1927 Toronto Royal. Owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton and Regina.

dairies collect the milk and return the skim to the farm as a general rule, and this has hitherto been used solely for pig feeding. There is a saying in Denmark that 'The pig hangs on the cow's tail' and it would have been an unlucky day for Denmark if there had been no market for bacon, for the butter market is so unsteady at the moment that the farmers have to rely to a great extent on the pigs to balance their accounts. That by the way. Now it is becoming increasingly common for the artificial milk to be blended with a certain proportion of the skim at the dairies during the rearing period and returned to the farmer ready mixed for use. The State demand that the mixing shall be done in a separate building, so that the public may not get the impression that the milk is sold for human consumption. The necessary machinery is comparatively simple. A centrifugal apparatus is attached to an ordinary electric motor. The container is supplied with one part of the prepared fat substance to three parts of skim-milk and the current turned on. At a speed of 16,000 revolutions per minute the mixture is forced through the tiny perforations, and the resultant fluid is diluted with a further six parts of skim-milk to reduce the fatty content to 3 1/2 per cent. or approximately the same as that of average new milk."

"Already many of the dairies have installed the machines, and many farmers are using the 'milk.' The State experts who have had to do with the tests on various large farms have not yet committed themselves to any definite statement, but it is the general opinion among farmers and dairymen that their final report will be favorable."

The Scrub Sire Gets the Gate

Continued from Page 5

these men are going to discover that breeding is only half the game, and no matter how faithfully its rules are observed, it is a losing proposition unless accompanied by judicious feeding.

It goes without saying that if full benefit from such an enterprise is to be received there will have to be follow-up work done year after year to see that young males are castrated at the proper age and that no new scrub sires be brought into the area. If a government agent is going to be required for this purpose, and if steady educational work has to be done along the line of better livestock management and feeding, doesn't it provide the best possible argument for the employment of a district agent? It is not suggested that these services alone would warrant the employment of a full time agent, but, like the county agents in Ontario and the United States, he could find scope for a wide variety of activities for the advancement of agriculture in his territory."

What a county agent can do in furthering a scheme of this kind may be seen from the experience of Union County, Kentucky, and Craig County, Virginia. While the Saskatchewan scheme is the first on the continent to clear out scrub sires by legislation, and the first to deal with scrub stallions, boars and rams, several American counties have undertaken to bar scrub bulls by the voluntary consent of resident farmers. Union County disposed of its last scrub bull in 1926, and in October of this year Craig County was the second to achieve this distinction."

In both cases the work devolved almost entirely on the respective county agents. In the case of Craig County it was a particularly noteworthy feat because in that area now served by 47 pure-bred bulls there was not one 11 years ago. The right type of agent, continually in touch with all the people, and standing high in their confidence, can do the necessary follow-up work more cheaply than a team of inspectors who are here today and gone tomorrow."

The Saskatchewan department deserves a great deal of commendation for its courage in breaking new ground. The scheme shows even now to have splendid prospects for ultimate success, but the achievement of that goal depends in the last analysis on the public sentiment which is fostered and maintained among the farmers in the pure-bred sire area."

If further evidence could be asked for as to the measure of support the livestock branch is receiving, it may be stated that by October eight municipalities, beside the six in which work was started, had appealed to Livestock Commissioner Robertson for the application of the act.



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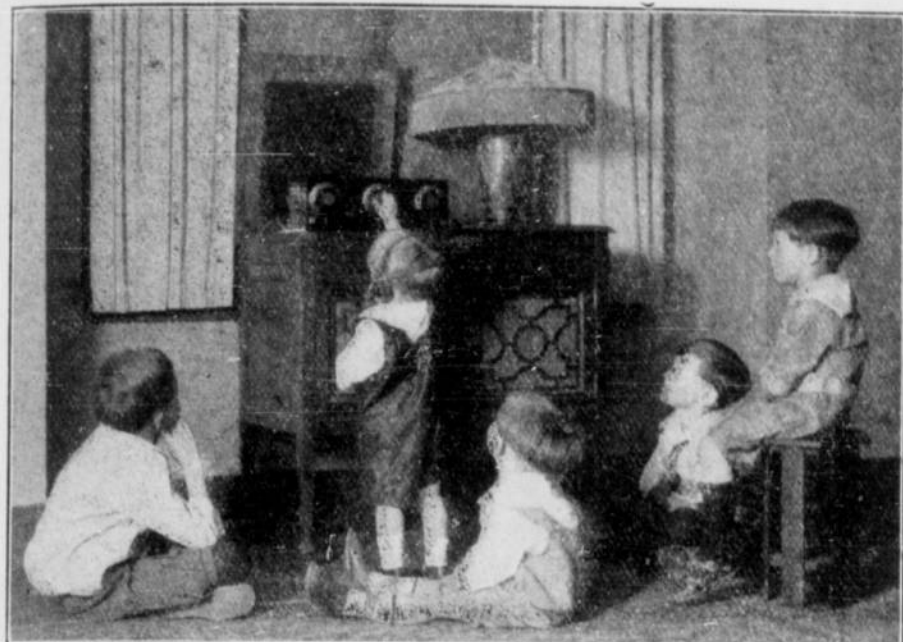
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By D. R. P. COATS



Tuning in on Santa Claus.

More About Radio Pictures

SINCE CJRM commenced putting radio pictures on the air as a regular program feature recently, I have been besieged with letters from listeners who are anxious to take up the new hobby. Many of my correspondents have only a short acquaintance with the art of radio and their knowledge is confined to that which is required by the average operator of a broadcast receiving set. To these I am obliged to say that the reception of radio pictures will, for some little time yet, be a very difficult matter. The picture receiver will not be a one-dial instrument by any means, but will require considerable patience and skill to make it work.

I cannot do better than compare the present stage of radio picture reception with the position of radio, say, eight years ago. Broadcasting was being carried on then, but the audience was composed exclusively of experimenters rather than of people seeking home entertainment. We were not critical of musical reproduction in those days, nor of the forerunners of our modern announcer. Scratchy phonograph music sounded good to our ears and the announcements mainly concerned the electrical condition of the transmitter. I recall some of the voices which used to come into our ear-phones in those early days of broadcasting, and have to admit that even the worst of our present announcers are improvements on some of the originals. The quality of modulation today, like the old grey mare, ain't what it used to be. We can be thankful for that.

Down in Montreal, we used to attach a tin phonograph horn to a common telephone microphone and send the listening dozen or so who heard us into raptures of delight. Advanced amateurs heard us on their one-lunged squealers and felt that their purchase of honeycomb coils was a good investment. In the beginning, we sent out miserable stuff and the known and suspected audience could be counted on the fingers of two hands.

So it is today in the radio picture field, in Canada at least. It is true that practically perfect pictures are being exchanged between cities in the United States, but, unless I am mistaken, no one in Canada has yet produced apparatus comparable with that being used south of the line. Doubtless, some one has made more elaborate gear than that which we are using in Moose Jaw, but I have not heard of anyone in this country putting pictures on the air as a regular program feature as we are doing. As a result of this broadcasting, however, interest is being stimulated among our western radio experimenters and I am confident that the humble seed now being sown will ultimately bear fruit and possibly produce some valuable Canadian contributions to the science of radio.

Some Experimental Notes

The apparatus we are using does not in its present form transmit radio photographs, but simply elementary outlines of drawings. The same system can be made to transmit handwriting and line sketches.

The picture to be sent is drawn on a piece of thin copper plate, using a hard drying insulating material instead of ink. The sheet of copper is wrapped around an ordinary phonograph record of the cylinder type and held in place by rubber bands. The record is slipped on to the metal holder of an old Edison machine (I bought two secondhand Edisons of early vintage for two dollars each!).

In place of the reproducing point which used to travel along and explore the entire record as it revolved, the picture transmitter has a fine brass wire resting on the copper cylinder. Current from a battery passes through the copper cylinder and the brass wire so long as clean copper surface is making contact with the wire. When a portion of the picture passes under the wire, the insulating material in which it is drawn causes an interruption in the current and this interruption lasts just so long as a part of the picture is passing under. The current is made to operate a relay and a "howler" which interprets the current impulses and interruptions in clear sounds or silent periods.

I have had considerable difficulty in making up the receiving apparatus. In the first place, the gears of one of my two-dollar phonographs were found to be so badly worn that a steady speed could not be maintained. This trouble has been rectified, however.

Then, the mechanism for stopping the receiving cylinder once in each revolution gave me a few grey hairs. I made three sets of this mechanism and scrapped each one. Then Charlie Banting, a capable Moose Jaw mechanic, came to my assistance and joined our radio picture club. His skill in making a number of parts has resulted in our picture receiver behaving much better. I must not devote more space to the subject in this issue, but will have some more notes and possibly some explanatory sketches published in an early number of The Guide.

Readers who are interested in radio pictures should see the articles in Radio Broadcast magazine. A popularly worded outline of the best known methods of picture transmission and reception, with explanation of the principles involved in "seeing" by radio, will be found in a book, entitled, Television, recently published in the United States.

I would like to hear from any readers who are building radio picture apparatus, so that we may exchange ideas.

More Cup Contests

The Radio Digest magazine, which originated the idea of awarding cups to popular radio announcers, has every reason to feel flattered. Some time ago another American publication seized upon the stunt as a circulation stimulant and now one of our Canadian papers is doing likewise. Bert, of Regina, is top of the poll so far and it is my belief, shared by Billy Ward, that no announcer in the wide Dominion better deserves to win than the voice of CKCK. Someone has been good enough to nominate Billy of CJRM, and a high standing has been given him by friends who are under the

impression that he is in the contest. As a matter of fact, Ward has not accepted nomination, nor has he solicited a single vote. He has the Dominion silver cup for 1927 and, following the precedent set by other Canadian cup holders, is not running for a second.

Correspondence

S.H.M.—The difficulty usually experienced in receiving in easterly or westerly directions in Canada has never satisfactorily been explained. One theory is that the radio waves have trouble in cutting across the earth's magnetic field, which runs in a north and south direction. An explanation of the fact that east and west reception is not so difficult in the United States, might be that we are nearer to the magnetic north pole and that the magnetic lines of force are more dense as the pole is approached.

If there is anything in the magnetic field theory as affecting radio reception, it would seem reasonable to expect that east and west transmission would become increasingly difficult as one journeyed north. The north magnetic pole is only a few hundred miles above Chesterfield, in the north west of Hudson's Bay. Another theory advanced is that east and west transmission and reception is made troublesome by the geological formation of the greater part of Canada. Our vast area of pre-Cambrian rock might account for the difficulty.

An examination of the geological map of Canada may suggest to the student a very good reason for the fact that, while reception in the middle west is usually poor from Winnipeg and eastern points, it is frequently quite good from Vancouver. CNRV, for instance, can be brought in almost any night with an indoor aerial in Moose Jaw, but CNRW at Winnipeg is rarely heard with anything like the same volume, notwithstanding the disadvantage which CNRV might be expected to have in crossing the Rocky Mountains. It would seem that radio reception is less dependent upon altitude and topography than upon geological formation and, possibly, terrestrial magnetic conditions.

W.R.M.—Before "breaking into the radio-telegraph game," you should obtain a copy of Handy's Radio Amateurs' Handbook, published by the American Radio Relay League, Hartford, Conn. In view of the new amateur regulations likely to be introduced as a result of the recent international radio conference at Washington, it might be as well to wait awhile. Radio amateurs have been chased from one wave band to another from time to time and it is uncertain as to how long they will be allowed to camp in their present preserves.

Years ago, amateurs were given short wave lengths by governments which imagined those wave lengths to be useless. The amateurs went to work and demonstrated that wonderful things could be done with the shorter waves and, today, governments and jealous commercial monopolists realize that these waves are the most valuable in the whole gamut. Now, and until the new regulations are brought in, the amateurs are singing "Where Do We Go From Here."

M. P., Regina, Sask.—Popularity contests are somewhat overdone and should not be taken too seriously. The best manner in which the listener can help his favorite artist or station is by writing in to the station expressing his appreciation of the service given. This encourages the artist and helps the station to obtain his or her services repeatedly. Why write to someone in Timbucto telling them the merits of WXYZ in your own country, when WXYZ itself wants your applause card?

Schedule cards have been received from CHWC, Regina, and CJWC, Saskatoon. CJRM, Moose Jaw, is also included below:

CHWC—Daily, except Sunday, 12 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Evenings, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8 to 10 p.m.

CJWC—Daily, 11.45 to 1 p.m.; Monday, 7 p.m.; Tuesday, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.; Friday, 6 to 7 p.m.; Saturday (occasional special program) 8.30 p.m.; Sunday, 3.45 to 5 p.m.

CJRM—Daily, except Sunday, 7.30 a.m. to 8.15 a.m., 9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m., 11.55 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.; Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 10 p.m. to midnight; Sunday, 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.



Improve Your Game

FOLLOW the broadcast bidding and playing of Work, Whitehead and the other experts at your own card table.

Have your friends in early the evening of the radio game so you can try the hand your own way and then be ready to re-play the game when it comes over the air.

Every game is an interesting and helpful lesson in the fundamentals of good Bridge. Do not miss a single one if you want to hold your own at Bridge parties.

Fascinating games broadcast every week from the following Canadian stations. See newspapers for hour and day.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| CFAC.....Herald..... | Calgary |
| CFLC.....Radio Ass'n..... | Prescott |
| CFQC.....Electric Shop..... | Saskatoon |
| CHNS.....Northern Elec. Co..... | Halifax |
| CKCO.....Radio Ass'n..... | Ottawa |
| CJCA.....Journal..... | Edmonton |
| CJGC.....Free Press..... | London |
| CJRM.....Jas. Richardson & Sons..... | Moose Jaw |
| CKAC.....La Presse..... | Montreal |
| CKCD.....Daily Province..... | Vancouver |
| CKNC.....Canadian Nat. Carbon Co..... | Toronto |
| CKY.....Manitoba Tel. System..... | Winnipeg |

Also every Tuesday, 10 P. M., E. T. from

WEAF, WSAI, WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WTIC, WGR, WCSH, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, WGY, and many others.

—and every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., P. T. from

KFI, KFOA, KGW, KHQ, KOMO, KPO, KGO.

The U. S. Playing Card Company
Windsor, Canada.

Auction Bridge Magazine
30 Ferry St., New York. Edited by
Milton C. Work and Wilbur C. Whitehead



Big indexes, easy on the eyes. Ivory or air-cushion finish, easy to deal. Artistic back designs, pleasing to all. Lasting quality, good for game after game.

BICYCLE and CONGRESS PLAYING CARDS

MADE IN CANADA

MORE PRIZES OFFERED

Prize List increased from 210 to 255 Prizes. This means 45 Extra "Special Prizes" have been added—15 of these for your district.

(See details at right.)

How Many Miles Did This Ship Sail?

MORE MONEY

This Thrilling Contest Closes Soon

Extra!

Once you see the wonderful opportunities, the advantages of this Contest you will never be satisfied until you have sent in your solution. For simplicity and fairness of rules, for thrills and satisfaction, this "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest sweeps aside all competition for popularity and establishes a new standard of satisfaction.

NEW FORD CAR Selected

We have chosen the best and most expensive model manufactured for the second prize winner, namely, the Fordor Sedan. Here is a wonderful prize for the successful contestant. The new Ford has graceful, distinctive lines, exceptional power, unusual speed and getaway. Best of all, it will be delivered, free of charge, to the winner's nearest station, and if you read the prize list below carefully you will see how you can qualify for some "extra cash" in addition to this splendid prize.

What others say about this Contest:

"From the moment I commenced until a solution was obtained I was completely fascinated by this Puzzle, and my satisfaction in accomplishing the task was a reward in itself."
C. E. Marshall, Crossfield, Alta.
"Would you kindly mail me half a dozen copies of your 'Treasure Ship' Figure Puzzle? I have already sent in a solution but am anxious to check it again and have friends interested who want some of these copies. I find your Figure Puzzle about the most interesting occupation for a pastime that I have tackled yet."
T. W. Brady, Erickson, B.C.

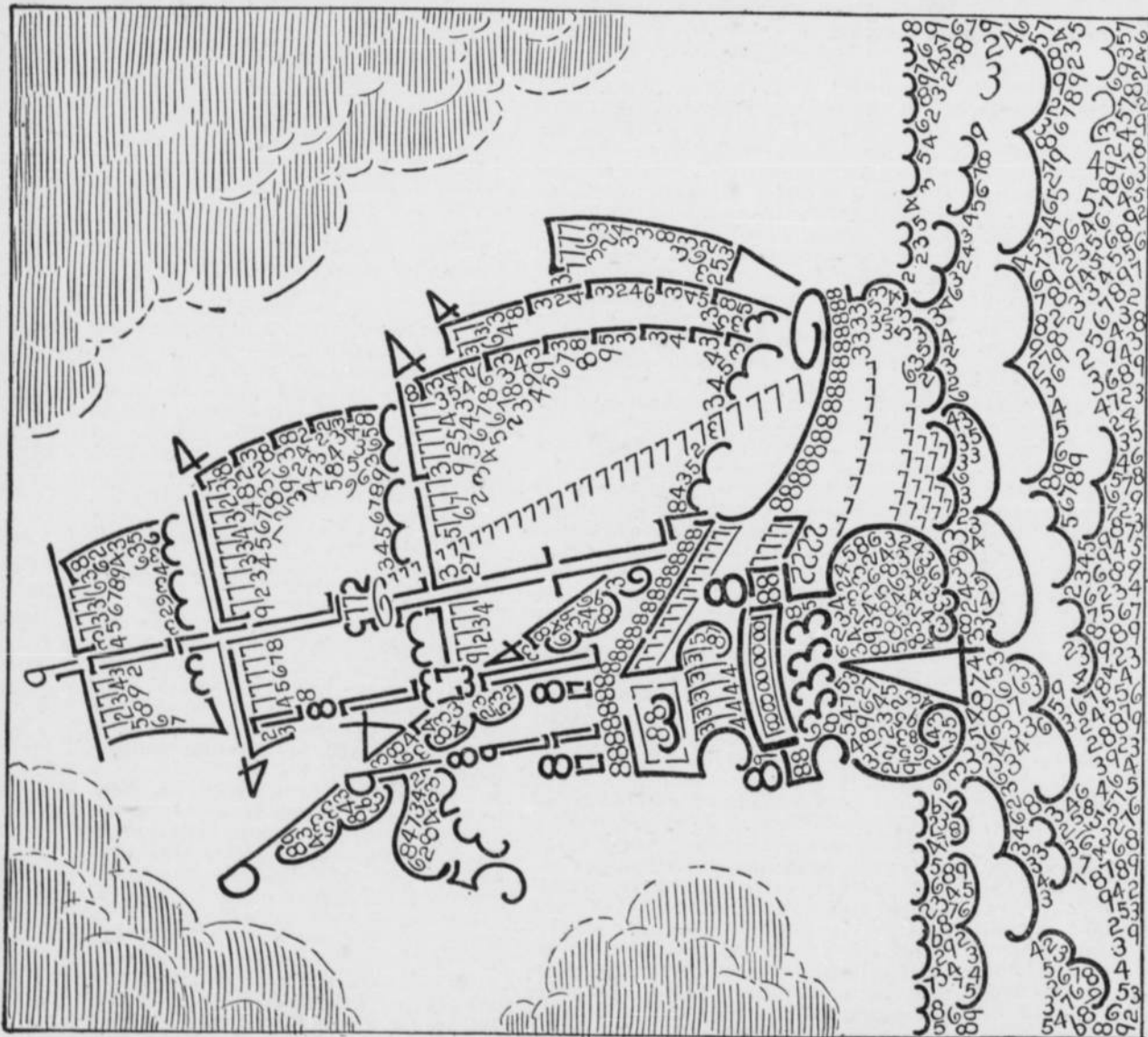
Non-readers as well as readers may compete in this Contest. It is surprising how many children do exceedingly well in solving this type of Puzzle. With a little encouragement they become keenly interested and get as much benefit from this Figure Puzzle as from many months of schooling. Parents can also help their children in obtaining a solution.

Send For Extra Charts.

They will be mailed free of charge.

Make One of These Wonderful Prizes Yours!

- 1st Grand Award—Total Value, \$2,000
Your choice of three \$1,500 cars and \$500 cash extra. Read below how to qualify for the maximum value of the First and Second Grand Awards under "How to Qualify for Cars."
- 2nd Grand Award—Total Value, \$1,400
Your choice of two \$1,150 cars and \$250 cash extra. "Extra cash" totalling \$1,280 is offered with the first seven prizes. How to win this "extra cash" is explained below—read particulars under the heading "\$1,280 Extra Cash with Grand Awards."
- 3rd Grand Award—Total Value, \$700
\$500 cash and \$200 cash extra.
- 4th Grand Award—Total Value, \$500
\$350 cash and \$150 cash extra.
- 5th Prize—Total Value, \$300
\$200 cash and \$100 cash extra.
- 6th Prize—Total Value, \$200
\$150 cash and \$50 cash extra.
- 7th Prize—Total Value, \$100
FIVE PRIZES—\$50 each.



Extra!

MORE PRIZES

Start Counting Tonight--Don't Delay!

To prevent a rush at the close of the contest:
To reward those who were unable to enter before:

WE ARE OFFERING 45 EXTRA "Special Prizes"

Fifteen for Your District

Remember these additional prizes are for the first correct or nearest correct solutions received during the month of January only. The Contest closes January 31, 1928.

This is absolutely the last "special offer" of the entire Contest. It is a wonderful opportunity for those who have not yet entered. There are 15 prizes for District No. 1, which includes Manitoba and Western Ontario, 15 prizes for District No. 2, which is the province of Saskatchewan, and 15 prizes for District No. 3, which includes Alberta and British Columbia.

| | District No. 1 | District No. 2 | District No. 3 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| First Prize | \$20.00 | \$20.00 | \$20.00 |
| Second Prize | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Third Prize | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Next Three Prizes | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Next Five Prizes | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Next Four Prizes | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Totals | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 |

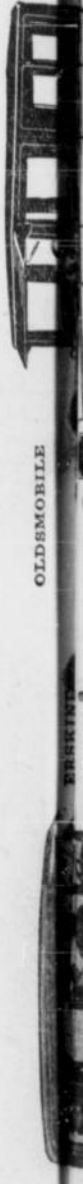
All Special Prizes will be awarded at the same time as the regular prizes after the Contest closes. The winning of a special prize does not interfere with your winning one of the other prizes in any way.

Here's How to Obtain the Answer

This problem is not difficult and is quite fascinating, but to pick out all the figures and add them together accurately is a task that requires a little patience and skill. Add the figures in the picture thus: 6+2+9+7=24. The sum total of all the figures in the picture answer to the puzzle. Every figure is complete and the puzzle is entirely free from tricks and illusions. There are no figures hidden in the clouds. The figures range from 2 to 9, each standing alone thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. There are no one's (1) and no ciphers (0) in the chart. The tops of the 9's are closed and the bottoms straight. The 6's have a curved top and the bottom is not closed. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. When in doubt, write the Contest Department.

You Can Win One of These Superb Cars

And Some of the \$1,280 "Extra Cash" (See Prize List)



OLDSMOBILE

Make Your Own Soap and Save Money

Full Directions with each can



Be Sure You Get The Genuine GILLETT'S FLAKE LYE

Six Pairs Army Wool Sox, \$2.50

Men's genuine quality heavy ribbed all wool yarn, 4-ply thread, reinforced throughout. Color, grey—Sizes 10 to 11½. Sold in stores at 75 cents pair—12 months of heavy wear.

SEND NO MONEY
Pay postman on arrival, (plus a few pennies postage charges.) Money back if dissatisfied.

HOSIERY MILLS
Dept. M-10, Box 2523, Montreal
Buy hosiery direct from the mill at an enormous saving.

Xmas Gifts

Roller Ovary and enamel cage, \$8.00; with round, colored brass cage, \$10. Guar. singers, 10 days approx. Two Gold Fish, 50c, bowl free. Parrots, Flashes, Cages, Seeds, Dogs, Persian Cats, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Aquariums, Globes and supplies; remedies of all kinds.

THE RELIABLE BIRD CO.
405½ Portage Ave. Winnipeg



TRADE MARK. REG.

PIMPLES ON FACE ITCHED BADLY

Skin Became Scaly. Arms Later Affected. Cuticura Heals.

"I suffered from pimples that broke out all over my face. They were large and red, and itched so badly that I scratched them until they would bleed. My skin became scaly and started to peel off, especially around my mouth. Later my arms became affected with pimples."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they helped me. I continued the treatment and in about two weeks I was healed." (Signed) E. M. Bradley, 185 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 11, 1926.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health; the Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to soothe and heal, and Talcum to powder and refresh.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

WIN WEALTH AND FAME
by solving the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle, particulars of which will be found on pages 24-5

The Countrywoman

The Back Door Mind

SOMETIMES I think that we fail to realize and appreciate the fact that, taken on the whole, there has been steady progress toward a better standard of living. We have better housing conditions than our ancestors had. Physically speaking, our houses are better homes today than were the houses of former generations. We know vastly more about the importance of fresh air, sunlight and sanitation than did our grandparents. But we may question ourselves if our mental processes have kept pace with our conditions of living.

In a recent number of the People's Home Journal, Edward Ormerod has something to say about what he terms "The Back-Door Mind":

"In these days we have opened the windows of the parlor—now known as the living-room—to the air and sunlight. We have stored away our framed feather wreaths; ponderous family albums have been succeeded by a sheaf of Kodak snapshots; the ugly and unsanitary furniture has been covered with artistic chintz or replaced by inviting davenport and wing chairs.

"At the period when the funereal 'best parlor' was in vogue, people did not use their front doors as much as they now do. To keep the house warm in winter the back door was pressed into service. It opened into the useful, fragrant kitchen, the room every one enjoyed. For some, this practice of entering the house by the kitchen door was responsible for an attitude toward life which we may call the back-door mind.

"There are still plenty of people who do not use their front doors or their sunny living-rooms. Their back-door minds whisper to them to 'go around the kitchen way.' And once inside the kitchen they stop there.

"The back-door mind is likely to work mischief in many directions. It counsels us to be satisfied with something less than the best of which we are capable. It holds us back from accomplishment of the big thing. It advises us to conserve our efforts; to use only half our brains; to provide barely elbow room for our mental processes.

"The back-door mind is often a captious mind. I once knew a man who dwelt, mentally, in his back kitchen. In his house of life there should have been a living-room, with flowers blooming in the windows, lovely pictures on the walls and comfortable chairs inviting him to relaxation and repose. But he did not want such a room. His back-door mind kept him in a below-stairs kitchen. To him, spending was waste; churches were filled with pious hypocrites; the government was run by thieves; all young people were fools. He needed to flood the dark corners of his back-door mind with the sunshine of charity and good-will.

"The old idea of hoarding mere 'things' receives short shrift today. The transformed 'front parlor' echoes to the strains of the radio and the victrola; young people learn the new dance steps while father and mother look on and admire. The living-room is a room to live in. The front door is the natural entrance to the house; the back door admits to the kitchen—and the kitchen is a place where food is prepared.

"The back-door mind persists, for man is inclined to keep to the ruts he has created. Except under a compelling urge, his tendency is to taper down his capacities and live in the functioning of only a few of them.

"But life lived as it is possible to live it will inevitably repudiate the back-door mind. It may hurt us that what we had thought valuable should be disparaged. But let us take to heart the teaching of this decade and be prepared for greater change and improvement in the decades to come. The attitude of the back-door mind belongs irrevocably to the past. Come into the living-room and enjoy the sunshine!"

Lady Iveagh in Commons

During the past month another woman has been elected to the British House of Commons. Lady Iveagh has won the seat for Southend, which was vacated by her husband when he was elevated to the House of Lords. She is the seventh woman member in the present House.

She ran as a Conservative candidate and polled nearly twice as many votes as the Liberal candidate and four times as many as the Labor candidate running against her. One of her campaign supporters was her 18-year-old daughter. Both Lady Iveagh and her daughter ridiculed the campaign against extending the franchise to women of 21 years, or what has become known in Great Britain as the "flapper vote." Others who took part in the campaign in Southend were: Premier Baldwin; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill; and the famous novelist, H. G. Wells; the former two supporting, the latter opposing the return of Lady Iveagh.

Lady Iveagh is the twenty-second member of her family to sit in the House of Commons. She is no doubt familiar with public questions and will be able to play a worthy part in conducting the business of the House. Three other women have been elected to the House on the Conservative platform. They are Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl and Mrs. Phillipson. The two first named, like the newly elected woman member, succeeded to the seats they occupy when their husbands moved on to the House of Lords.

Lamps

By Alfred Noyes

Immense and silent night,
Over the lonely downs I go;
And the deep gloom is pricked with points of light
Above me and below.

I cannot break the bars
Of Time and Fate; and, if I scan the sky,
There comes to me, questioning those cold stars,
No signal, no reply.

Yet are they less than these—
These village-lights, which I do scan
Below me, or far out on darkling seas
Those messages from man!

Round me the darkness rolls,
Out of the depth, each lance of light
Shoots from lost lanterns, thrills from living souls
And shall I doubt the height!

No signal! No reply!
As through the deepening night I roam,
Hope opens all her casements in the sky
And lights the lamps of home.

In City Elections

And while speaking of women and elections we cannot pass without comment on the success of Miss Margaret Bevan. The weekly edition of the Times, which is just to hand, has this item:

"The election of lord mayors and mayors for the ensuing year took place last week throughout England and Wales. An unusual number of women candidates were successful, 14 in all being elected. Notable among these was Miss Margaret Bevan (Conservative), who was elected Lord Mayor for Liverpool; and Lady Hulse, who was chosen as Mayor of Salisbury, this being the first occasion on which either of these positions has been occupied by a woman. Liverpool, however, is not the first city to have a woman Lord Mayor, there having been a woman Lord Mayor of Norwich in 1923."



Ironing board that folds up into the wall.

The Old Couch

Does anything else in the world hold out such promise of comfort as a well-worn couch? We do not refer to the horse-hair sofa upon which the popular author primly sets his aunts, cousins and step-mothers. Oh, no; no relation to that. We mean the living-room lounge, or better still, the home-built and upholstered commodity in the kitchen near the stove, that does duty as a bed when guests come.

Upon its generous expanse, of a winter's evening, father spreads his broad back in utter relaxation with a, "Gosh! mother, but this has been a day. I'm 'bout all in," while his smiling spouse busies herself with the steaming supper. And later, as he enjoys his evening pipe thereon, before retiring, from its cretonne-covered depths there emanates a sedative for all the petty irritations of his day.

Home from school, the children sit in a cross-legged row upon the inviting red warmth of the couch, their blissful eyes intent upon their bread and jam. No need to heed the stickiness of fingers, or in the friendly scramble which follows to care greatly about muddy boots. Thank goodness! nobody cares about that lounge. They just wash or change the cover now and then.

The hired man, in from his chores after supper, finds the old couch an ideal spot, as he gratefully soaks up heat from the kitchen range before joining the laughing group around the card table.

Upon many a blustery winter night, up from its yielding warmth are routed the little girls, who have giggled themselves into a forbidden sleep, and also the grumpy boys, who betake themselves, in shivering reluctance, to the chilly comfort of upstairs blankets.

The pallid student's cheek nestles confidently into the cushion, as the old couch gathers into her warm welcome the daughter, home from the meagre comfort of college dormitory cell. Complete relaxation, this, after tense weeks of cramming. And while eager tongue relates of "exams., proms. and professors," the mother's smiling comments keep pace with her busy hands.

And mother, too, the pots and pans at last in neat array and kitchen swept, drops down for a few moments before preparing to attend the Institute or Ladies' Aid, or perhaps to visit a sick neighbor. What a world of strength flows from the couch's cretonne depths to inspirit the woman's weary muscles!

Thus to each, according to his or her need, is meted out the requisite degree and quality of healing from the never-failing fountain of comfort—the old couch.—Irene Jameson.

Christmas Candles

Candles seem to be an indispensable part of the house decoration for Christmas. They make soft, cheerful light for the festive table and add charming bits of color to the rooms of the house. If you haven't any candles this year and it is impossible to get to town to get them, why not make some of your own? It really is quite a simple matter.

First take a piece of fairly heavy cotton cord. If you do not think it is heavy enough, use more than one ply of it. The cord should be about three inches longer than you wish the finished candle to be. Tie one end of this string to a small stick and fasten a small weight at the other end.

Get some paraffine wax (like that which mother uses to cover her jelly with). If you haven't any wax, then use clean beef tallow or melted fat. The odor of the wax is more pleasant. Melt the wax in a tall can. Be sure that the can is a little taller than you wish the finished candle to be. Drop the weighted string into the can of wax and then lift it out and allow it to cool. Repeat this process and each time you do you will find the wax adhering and your candle gradually growing fatter and fatter. When the candle is heavy enough to sink by its own weight, the little weight on the end of the string may be taken off. Repeat the alternate dipping and cooling until the candle is the size you wish it to be.

If you wish the candle to be a decorative one, put some red coloring (any dye) in the wax or tallow which you dip in for the last time. Trim off the end of the candle and hang the candle carefully away until it is quite firm.



What would be more appreciated by Mother this Christmas than a washing machine? The Playtime makes easier washdays throughout each year.

Snowy white clothes in a few minutes are possible with the Playtime. Built for hand power or engine drive. The protected agitator makes damage to fabrics impossible.

Ask your dealer to show you the Playtime—or other Dowsell Washing Machines.

Made in Canada for over 35 years



DOWSWELL
TRADE MARK
DOWSWELL, LEES & CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT.



HEALTH-GIVING VITAMINS

Because of its abundance of health-building vitamins, cod-liver oil has been called: "Butter from the Sea." In its emulsified form as in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

it is exceedingly useful as a vitamin-food in all malnourished conditions of the body. Give it to any member of your family—it builds health and strength.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

27-45

Quick Relief from Asthma

Even stubborn cases quickly yield to Vapo-Cresolene. Tested for half a century—by millions—it had to be good!



Vapo-Cresolene

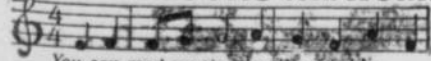
"Used While You Sleep"

No other remedy so safe to use—so sure in its results.

At your druggist's \$1.75 complete with vaporizer that lasts a lifetime and bottle of Cresolene. Extra Cresolene 30c and 60c a bottle. Write for Free Breathing booklet.

VAPOR-CRESOLENE COMPANY
245 Leeming Miles Bldg., Montreal

MUSIC LESSONS IN YOUR HOME



You can read music like this quickly. Write today for our **FREE BOOKLET**. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 50¢ per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC 82, Manhattan Building, CHICAGO

Household Hints

Contributed by Guide readers

When the magazines have been read by all the members of the family, take the scissors and cut out the pictures in them that you think the children would like for a scrap book. Put them in a large envelope and when a stormy Saturday comes the children will find pleasure in making a scrap book. Another envelope might be labelled "interior decorating" and in it will go all the colored illustrations and the drawings of room interiors that are found throughout the magazine. Some of these show a pretty arrangement of curtains, others a restful grouping of furniture and others a good color scheme. These later may prove helpful to the homemaker when it comes to a matter of rearranging the rooms.—Mrs. J. D., Sask.

I have a scrap book in which I paste information, clipped from magazines. There is one portion reserved for recipes, one for household hints and another for farm notes which my husband wishes to keep. I also clip out the continued stories and lend them to my friends. In this way we get full value out of papers such as The Guide.—Agricola, Alta.

When the men's mackinaws are too far gone to wear any longer I take the parts which are still strong and make carpet slippers out of them for two or three members of the family. It is an easy matter to get the proper size from a boot. I bind the edge of the sole and upper part and paste a leather sole (not too stiff) on the slipper with flour and water paste. I find that the paste will hold until the slipper is worn out.—Nora S., Sask.

Instead of buying new oilcloth for my kitchen table when the old cover wore out, I bought a piece of blue and white tile design linoleum just large enough to cover the table. It has a neat appearance and is more easily kept clean than ordinary oilcloth and I consider it more serviceable.—Mrs. R. H., Man.

Do not throw powder puffs away when they become soiled. Instead, wash them in warm soft water, using white soap and a brush. Rinse thoroughly and hang them in the sunshine to dry. When they are dry, brush up the nap with a dry brush or shake them vigorously. They will then give you much longer service.—Mrs. L. H., Man.

When buying a sweater for your little boy or girl buy stockings to match. When the stockings are worn out save them to mend the sweater and so make them give double duty.—Nora S., Sask.

If a cake sticks when taken out of the oven, turn it gently upside down and place a damp cloth over the bottom of the pan. You will find that it will come out easily then.—Mrs. U. M. R.

If your fingers are stained from preparing potatoes, dip them in very strong tea for a few minutes and wash them in soap and clean water. The stains will disappear.—Mrs. M. C.

To remove grease from painted wall above a stove pipe, wipe with a cloth saturated in kerosene, then wipe with a dry cloth.—Mrs. H. S.

When cleaning a sink try the plan of sprinkling cleaning powder over it without wetting the surface. Then moisten a cloth with the juice of a lemon and scour the spots well. You will find that the sink will clean wonderfully well.—Mrs. H. P.

To clean iron rust from water pails and dippers, squeeze lemon juice on them and let stand for a few hours. If the rust is not entirely gone, rub the lemon juice thoroughly over them.—Mrs. F. H.

When inserting tape, ribbon or elastic, if you haven't any bodkin handy try using a safety pin. You will find that it will do the work quite nicely if you fasten it shut.—Mrs. D. J. S., Sask.

If fruit stains appear on linen, saturate the stain with glycerine. Let it stand for an hour or so, rub between the hands and wash in the usual way. You will find that the stains will disappear.—Mrs. H. R.

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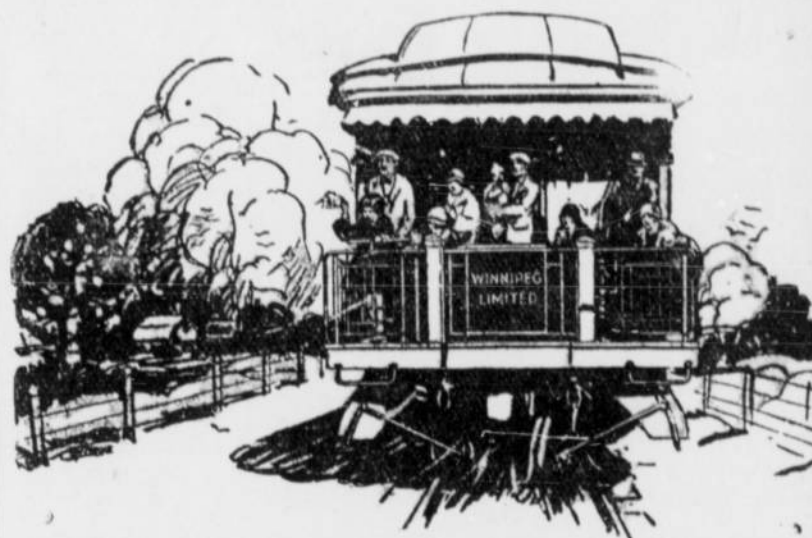
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That Bleak North Room

No matter how dreary, it can be made to glow with warmth and cheer
By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

A NORTH room is often cheerless and uninviting, but there is no reason why it cannot be made to glow with warmth if treated in the right way. In the process of transformation, commence with the walls, which are the background for the whole color scheme. On no account select white, even in a paper, as it will give you the cold shivers every time you enter the room. Dark colors are just as unsuitable, because they absorb light and are very liable to depress even the cheeriest soul. Red at one time was popular because of its warmth, but it is far too heavy for the walls of a north room. Grey, unless tinged with rose, is altogether too cool, and so are blue, green or violet. The best tones for creating a sunny interior are ivory, cream, lemon-yellow, buff, peach, primrose, pumpkin, butter-yellow and all the shades in between. Any of these are like bottled up sunshine when applied to walls.

Of course, crude brilliant colors are never in good taste, but when softened, tones are ideal. Not only are light colors cheerful, but they create an impression of space which is very desirable in a small north room. For the ceiling avoid dead white and select a color a few tones lighter than the walls. If there is a strip of burlap on the lower part of the walls, remove it or else paint it with a light paint and you will find the room will become much brighter. Just what to use for the walls is something that can only be decided by personal preference. Paint is the most serviceable, but calomine and like products give a lovely finish. If you do not want an entirely plain surface, a delightful stippled effect can be secured by applying one color over the top of another and then dabbing it lightly with a sponge. Paper can be secured in cheerful glowing patterns, but don't make the mistake of choosing a large design for a small room.

Dark, sombre woodwork is not suitable for a north room. Unfortunately it is not always practical to alter it, but in many cases paint effects a pleasing transformation. On no account do it in white as it is too cold, but choose a warm, cheerful color a few shades deeper than the walls. The floor, of course, must be the darkest feature of the room, but even it ought not to be sombre. Very often a stained floor can be improved by using cheerful rag or hooked mats that blend in with the general color scheme. This is particularly true of bedrooms and also for rooms on the ground floor. Delightful rugs can be made from the rag bag which will give your north rooms a distinctiveness all their own. Linoleums are manufactured in a wide variety of cheerful patterns suitable for every type of floor. Don't select a large pattern for a small room. Jasper, a two-toned streaky effect, is an excellent choice that is suitable for any part of the house. Rugs or mats on this look very effective.

Paint and Chintz Give Coziness

If the furniture in your north room is dark and heavy, something must be done to brighten it. Dark furniture has no place in a north room and should either be given a cheerful coat of paint or dressed in an attractive slip-cover. The color to use depends entirely upon the general scheme of decoration and the type of room. Delightful dining-room and bedroom sets can be made by using ground coats of flat paint and a finishing coat of eggshell enamel specially made for the purpose, or some of the new brushing lacquers are good. In a living-room a chair or a desk or a hanging bookcase, painted in some brilliant though artistic color, provides a cheerful note.

Slip-covers disguise a multitude of discrepancies and add a pleasing cheerfulness. These can be made of the same material as the hangings or of plain material stuff in a color that harmonizes or contrasts with the draperies. Anybody who can fit a dress can make a slip-cover that rivals a professional's skill, but time and patience are necessary. Slips are not only suitable for easy chairs and couches, but also for dining chairs and for those in a bedroom. Even a homely kitchen chair if painted and given a padded seat and a small slip for the back makes a bright patch of color.

Hangings Important

So much of the attractiveness of any room depends on its hangings. For glass curtains choose cream, ecru or gold tones rather than white, and select thin material so that the maximum amount of light can enter. Over-drapes of a rich flowery pattern have a way of introducing cheer. In a ground floor color scheme with yellow predominating a suitable type would be a cream or lemon ground on which there is a bold design of orange, plum and blue; or else a yellow ground with green, black and ivory. Upstairs, soft sunshiny yellow is better than the more intense tones. Rose also is delightful. However, if you cannot secure just the shades you want, try the dye-pot. Gorgeous colors never found on the counter can be produced at home with factory cotton or canton flannel and the results are truly charming. If the windows in your north room are small, pull the curtains well back or have them extend over the window frame on either side. Blocks of wood nailed to the wall allow the curtain rods to extend over the frame.

Bright Bits of Color

Some things reflect light more easily than others and so help to brighten a bleak room. Pieces of gleaming brass, silver or pewter add charm to the living or dining-room. "Peasant" pottery, with its bold designs and cheerful colors, is a delightful addition to a dining-room or kitchen. A pair of candlesticks, with candles of intense color, set on a bookcase, desk, dressing table or buffet are always attractive. A pot of bulbs in the window or on the table in the middle of winter brings sunshine right into the room and feeds your soul when it is hungry for color. Pictures, too, play an important part in creating a cheerful atmosphere—not enlargements of deceased relatives, but color prints from the great masters. Dull gilt frames rather than dark ones are suitable for a north room.

It used to be "the thing" to decorate rooms in one color only, but now people want something more interesting. Yellow and its relatives give the impression of sunshine, but in order to enhance these lovely warm tones a touch of brilliant contrast is necessary. For instance, a room "done" in yellow needs a few bright touches of blue or mauve to enhance the beauty of the main color. Blue is a cold color, but it has the power, if used in bright patches, of intensifying orange or yellow and making it glow.

Thus blue in a cushion, or a bowl, or a pair of candles, or the cretonne sets off the whole color scheme. A bedroom done in rose alone would be monotonous, but add a touch of blue or green and the color scheme takes on an air of distinction. A frilled dressing table of a direct contrast to the hangings will often redeem a room from monotony. Think you can see that adding warmth and sparkle to a dreary room is a job full of interest.



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Fire Risks in the Home

What precautions to take in order to be prepared for an emergency

By MRS. F. D. ELLIS

HUMAN beings are like animals in their instinctive dread of fire, but through the long effects of civilization this fear lies dormant in the mind until a scare, and only then is the full horror of injury or death from fire realized. What a pity that this fear is not a little nearer the surface of our daily thoughts. Perhaps if it were, the silly, and one can almost say brainless, risks and firetraps in the average home would long ago have been abolished.

If this sounds harsh let your mind wander back over the past year to reconsider the tales of tragedy that, with a little forethought, might in many cases have been avoided. The act of confusing the gasoline for the coal oil container when intending to pour oil on a sluggish fire is fortunately not a common mistake, but the percentage of deaths from such a cause is very high. Why not make it a rule to paint every gasoline container on your place with a broad splash of red paint? Then think over the different cases of little children who have died of self-inflicted burns when their natural inquisitiveness got the better of their sense of caution. Surely prevention of the very strictest order is needed here.

Children must certainly be soundly lectured on the danger of playing with live matches, turning up the lamp wick, meddling with the fire, and pushing pieces of paper into the flame of a candle or stove. These "stunts" are favorites with children, and there can be very few parents indeed who have not had good cause to speak on the danger of such practices, but there is a saying that "when the cat is away the mice will play," and when mother's or father's backs are turned it is surprising how soon the warnings are forgotten. It is not necessary a case of wilful disobedience, but a quest for experience that is not to be denied that tempts a little child to try—just once.

If you must leave your children alone in the house for even a little while, train your eyes to look a room over for dangers of this nature. It is all very well to say that the kiddies are implicitly obedient, but just supposing that for once that sense of obedience fails, for in winter the children's activities are considerably curtailed, and when an active child is restless it invariably gets into mischief. You would not leave a little child standing alone by an open well for an hour. "Good gracious, no!" Resolve then to place all matches really out of reach, to place a secure guard before the open fire, to take the lid-lifter off the stove and to hang or bracket all lamps if possible. If you are afraid of the heat from the lamp scorching either wall or ceiling, take a piece of compressed asbestos, which is a non-conductor of heat, and tack it in position where the heat concentrates.

Safety Measures

Many fires that start in a small way quickly become uncontrollable through the necessity of having to rush downstairs or out of doors for water. The cold air from the outside is drawn into the warmer air of the house, causing a dangerous draft, to which the greedy flames in their dry-as-tinder surroundings are only too ready to respond. It is a wise rule to have two shelves that are easily reached, one upstairs and the other downstairs, that are reserved for means of fire control. On each of these shelves should stand two large buckets or coal oil cans of water, a bucket of sand or earth for smothering oil flames, and downstairs and in the basement a 20-pound bag of salt for chimney fires. If you have a fire extinguisher it is very important to know just how long the mixture in the container will stay in the right condition to give the best results.

Do not tolerate rusty stove pipes in the house. The rust eats away the metal,

leaving the pipes porous and ready to give way should the chimney catch fire. Stove pipes are best overhauled and cleaned out twice a year, and if you burn soot removers in the fires every two months or so, depending on how the soot is collecting, the danger of chimney fires will be greatly minimized. When the kitchen fire is kept on all night be careful to shut the side draft. Omitting to do so must have been responsible for many of the mystery fires that have their origin in the kitchen, for it is surprising how far a spark or a small piece of coal or wood can be shot out of these outlets. A bunch of newspapers are credited with having the same tendency to heat as an old coal pile, if they are left undisturbed for some time. Mice and pack rats take kindly to matches and it is therefore safer to keep the household supply in tins.

Prepare for Emergencies

Many cases of bad outbreaks of fire could have been avoided had there been a recognized system for the control and prevention of such a danger to the home. The trouble is that the subject is an unpleasant one, as no one likes to ponder over the possibilities of death from burns or of material damage to the home. So apart from keeping up the insurance premiums the matter is not considered as it should be. Why not talk the matter over thoroughly with the family? Discuss your plans for fire prevention and control. Every household has its own special problems to face on the matter.

Have you thought of how you would escape if one night you found yourselves trapped upstairs while downstairs a fire was burning rapidly through the timbers of your home? Minutes are precious on such an occasion, and do you not think that knowing that a stout rope lay coiled on your "fire prevention shelf" of the right length to reach from where it could be tied to your bed to the

ground outside would help to prevent that feeling of utter panic, when with the mind refusing to register the precious vital seconds are lost.

Some houses are veritable fire traps in the winter, for the reason that often there is only one exit. It is a dangerous practice to close up the front door and nail or bank it shut to keep out the cold. If this is done some tool heavy enough to force a door or window open should be kept within easy reach on each floor. When a fire starts in cellar or the first floor of a house it sometimes happens that the stairway is among the first parts to be wrapped in flames. It is then necessary for the members of the family to force open a window. This is no easy task when winter's frost seals the storm sash on. Have axe or hammer always ready.

If you have faced the situation and have done all that is possible to prevent a fire in your home, and should such a calamity overtake you, you will be spared that terrible nagging thought, "Oh, if we had only considered!"



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News from the Organizations

The Organizations in the Prairie Provinces furnish their own contributions to this monthly summary of Organization News.

United Farmers of Alberta

Calgary.—Following the suspension of threshing operations owing to wintry weather, increased activity in U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior U.F.A. locals throughout the province is reported. Interest centres mainly in the preparations for the annual convention, which will be held in the Central United Church, Calgary, from January 17 to 20 next, inclusive.

For the first time in the history of the association the Junior organization, which is showing much vigor, will, it is anticipated, be represented at the main U.F.A. convention. The central board of the U.F.A. has recommended that every Junior local be given the right to representation by one delegate, and a constitutional amendment making provision for this change will be submitted to the convention at an early stage in the proceedings. In the meantime Junior locals have been advised to appoint delegates.

Resolutions are being received in increasing numbers and cover a wide variety of provincial and federal issues and problems. Lac Ste. Anne provincial constituency convention, held a few days ago, has submitted a resolution calling for the inauguration by the provincial government of a state medical service similar to the service provided under the national health insurance plan in Great Britain. Numerous locals and constituency associations are reinforcing the demand made last year for the provision of instruction in the principles of co-operation in the public schools and other Alberta educational institutions by further resolutions on this subject. The government will be urged, if these resolutions again carry, to provide in the curriculum a definite place for the teaching of co-operative principles. It is pointed out that the replacement of the competitive by a co-operative form of economic organization is a fundamental aim of the U.F.A.

Handhills Provincial Constituency Association urges that the Alberta government retain the present government railways. Legislation will be sought making elevator agents who encourage pool contract signers to break their contracts subject to heavy fine, if a resolution from Craigmyle District Association is adopted.

A resolution from Wetaskiwin U.F.A. federal constituency convention urges the repeal of legislation under which condemnation insurance on cattle and hogs is provided for. It is stated that the insurance taken by packers is excessive, as they are in a position to collect from all shippers without rendering any statement.

Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Association asks that provision be made for excise stamps to be sold at post offices, as at country points where there is no bank it is at present impossible to obtain these stamps.

Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association has submitted a resolution protesting against Premier King's breach of diplomatic relations with Russia. The resolution points out that during the federal general election campaign the prime minister declared himself ready to defend Canadian autonomy, and further refers to the premier's statement in parliament that "he could not find any fault with anything" the Russian trade delegation in Canada "either said or did." The resolution expresses the opinion that the severing of diplomatic relations is detrimental to the interests of the farmers of Canada.

The U.F.W.A. plan to hold a banquet during convention week in the Palliser hotel, delegates and visitors being invited. Among the guests will be President Wood and Premier Brownlee. Talks on Home Nursing and Landscape Gardening will be novel features of the women's convention. There is a very strong desire among the members of the organization to encourage the beautification of rural surroundings, and in the Women's Section this subject will be discussed very fully.

Many of the provincial and federal constituency conventions have been held during the past few weeks, or will be held in December and early in January. At the convention of Acadia federal constituency, represented by Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, the treasurer's report

revealed the fact that the cost of the federal general election campaign last year, in which Mr. Gardiner was elected by more than 5,000 majority, was only \$278.50. This is the lowest figure for the province and possibly less than the costs incurred in the election of any other member of parliament. The achievement is attributed to thorough organization and to the fact that the farmers are willing to give their services because they realize that under the U.F.A. plan of democratic action they control their representative, who is freed from any kind of subservience to either of the political party machines.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Calgary.—The annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool was held in Calgary, from November 23 to the 26. Every delegate was present and "two special visiting representatives" from British Columbia; Frederick Smyrl, from Bridesville, B.C., and W. R. Low of Quick, B.C., were present. This is the fifth annual meeting of the delegates, and from a general viewpoint probably the best.

The board of directors was re-elected. This body consists of George Bennett, director for Edmonton district; Lew Hutchinson, director for Camrose district; H. W. Wood, director for Red Deer district; R. A. MacPherson, director for North Calgary district; Ben S. Plumer, director for South Calgary district; J. Jesse Strang, director for Claresholm district; C. Jensen, director for Lethbridge district.

The directors' report covered a wide field. Particular reference was made to the elevator policy and considerable development in building the required new houses in the coming year was forecasted. Mention was made of the fact that United Grain Growers had paid the sum of \$45,158.75 as a portion of the profits accruing from handling pool grain through U.G.G. country houses.

R. D. Purdy, manager, reported that the pool had handled close to 45,000, 000 bushels of wheat from the 1926 crop, and that a distribution of approximately \$52,000,000 had been made to the growers. The Alberta Pool's overhead expense for the year was in round figures, \$200,000, or 9-20's of a cent a bushel. The pool maintains branch offices at Edmonton, Vancouver and Winnipeg. During the year re-inspections and surveys were called by the organization on 1,777 cars, resulting in 614 grades being raised, eight lowered and 1,155 with original grade held. Based on pool spreads, the net gain to pool shippers was, \$60,535.46. The Alberta pool handled 49 per cent. of the Alberta crop.

C. M. Hall, manager of the Alberta pool elevators reported net savings to the growers of \$327,196.05 through the operation of the 42 pool elevators. The total bushelage handled was 5,273,713, or an average of 125,565 bushels per elevator. The savings effected were thus equivalent to approximately 4½ cents per bushel on the total wheat handled through these 42 country elevators. The loss on grades exceeded gains by approximately, \$4,500. The surplus or overage in weight at country elevators was approximately 6-10's of one per cent. The present year 160 elevators are being operated and two terminals on the Pacific coast.

The delegates decided to conduct an active canvass to secure further signers for the second series contract up to August 1, 1928.

U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section

Saskatoon.—The matters of interest which the U.F.C. is occupying itself with at the present time are; first, the winter campaign for new members; second, the development of the idea of co-operative buying, and third, the question of increasing the usefulness of the wheat pool through legislation along the lines suggested by Mr. Sapiro last summer.

A thorough analysis has been made of the membership by municipalities, and the possibilities of increase in each.

Whilst the gaining of new members will be the chief purpose of the campaign, opportunity will be taken to explain the aims and objects of the U.F.C. and also to finish out the organization of the local councils. A very active campaign is expected to be in progress during the next few months.

Every occasion is being used to advance the ideas of the organization with regard to co-operative buying. President Stoneman spoke on the subject before the Canadian Club recently, showing how the development of the co-operative idea was quite in line with the principles of civilized society and that opposition to the evolution of co-operation was anti-social. Trusts, combines, cartels, mail order houses, and chain store systems are gradually eliminating the individual merchant and storekeeper. The idea of the U.F.C. is to develop the co-operative stores and trading units and link them together to increase their buying power, and to return to the patrons all the surplus over the actual cost of administration.

The question of advocating legislation to force the marketing of all wheat through the pool when the majority of the growers have decided upon that system of marketing, was discussed at the recent meeting of the pool delegates at Regina, and the matter left in the hands of the United Farmers of Canada to carry on the necessary educational work towards that end.

During the past month, the U.F.C. arranged a series of meetings for Mrs. L. A. Jamieson, Juvenile Court Judge of Burnaby, B.C., and secretary for Canada of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mrs. Jamieson's address on Peace and Juvenile Delinquency, were well received, and a more extensive program of meetings will be arranged for her upon her next visit to the prairies.

Alfalfa Seed Growers

The prospects for a seed crop of alfalfa this year are very poor indeed, this being the worst year the members of the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta have had for a considerable period. The seed crop this year is estimated at from forty to fifty thousand pounds of clean marketable seed. Threshing of alfalfa seed was quite backward and deliveries by the farmers were late in starting. The quality of the seed this year, however, is excellent and the Association expects that prices will be quite a bit higher than those of last year.

During the past three years the organization has marketed from 60 to 68 per cent. of its seed in the United States and last year it shipped two car loads to Denmark which gave every satisfaction. This year, however, it does not expect to have a single pound of seed for export, which is very unfortunate indeed, as quite a number of enquiries have been received from the States asking for quotations on car lots.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

The month of November was an eventful month in the history of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, not because of any outstanding developments during the month, but because it was during November that the annual meeting of delegates took place and also because of the fact that the annual elections of delegates were also completed on November 30. The district meetings of delegates, which are held annually for the election of a director for each district, as scheduled, took place on December 7 and the first meeting of the new board of directors took place on December 9.

Nominations for delegates were closed on November 8 and resulted in 81 acclamations being given to delegates who served the organization during the year 1926-27. Of the remaining 79 sub-districts in which elections were necessary, 39 returned new delegates, but of this number 31 replaced delegates who resigned and did not allow their names to stand in nomination again. Forty of the old delegates were returned by election.

The delegates' annual meeting was the longest in the history of the organization. It convened on November 15 and lasted for seven days, not counting the Sunday, which occurred before the conclusion of the meeting. Every phase of the organiza-

tion was thoroughly discussed and some rather important decisions arrived at. One of these had to do with the extension of elevator facilities during the year 1928, and the board of directors was instructed to provide grain handling facilities of some kind at each shipping point not yet served by pool elevators. As a means of taking care of pool grain at the head of the lakes, the board was also instructed to provide additional terminal facilities there.

The principle of a revolving fund was decided upon for the repayment of the elevator deductions and the commercial reserve, when the grain handling facilities of pool members have been guaranteed to a sufficient extent and when the commercial reserve has reached a sum which in the opinion of the delegates is sufficient for the protection of the organization. The board was also instructed to fix a rate of interest on the commercial reserve, payable on the 1928 crop.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

Regina, Sask.—If many eastern homes are "turkeyless" this Christmas it will not be through any fault of Saskatchewan's poultry producers. A late harvest delayed the marketing of poultry, but the producers have been right on the job for the past month, with their chief effort concentrated on the period from November 29 to December 10. During those two weeks the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Ltd. arranged for the loading of car lots of dressed poultry at more than 30 shipping points.

The pool's feeding and killing stations, which have also been functioning as receiving stations for dressed poultry, have been kept very busy of late receiving shipments by express of dressed poultry from those shipping points where the anticipated volume did not warrant arrangements for loading right into cars.

Activities in the live poultry pool have by no means ceased. Shipments are still being received, and will possibly until the end of February, and the feeding and killing stations of the pool are scenes of considerable activity. Many of the birds received in the live pool have to be fattened and quite a staff is employed for killing, dressing and packing.

While the present pool for dressed poultry will close at midnight on December 20, which is the last date possible to make shipment for the eastern markets, a new dressed poultry pool will open on the morning of the 21st and, like the live pool, will continue through the winter months.

Saskatchewan Seed Growers

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Seed Growers Ltd. have transferred their head office from Regina to Moose Jaw and are now located in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Main Street. Following the transfer, W. G. Palmer was appointed assistant to the manager and R. Martyn accountant. A. McKillop continues as plant superintendent. The assembling of stock and cleaning is now in full swing and it is expected the plant will be running night and day after Christmas. Selling is beginning earlier than last year and there is already a lively demand for seed oats and a fair demand for seed wheat. The Seed Pool has under consideration the construction of a modern fully equipped plant with double the capacity of the present leased quarters.

An Inter-Pool Seed Committee has been formed, with R. J. Moffatt, chairman; Geo. W. Robertson and L. C. Brouillette, representing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; and M. P. Tullis, secretary; and W. J. F. Warren, representing the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Ltd. The purpose of the committee is to formulate an inter-pool co-operative plan with a view to improving the quality of the commercial grain grown in the province. The Wheat Pool realizes that the very best seed is fundamental to this object and plans are now being worked out for the distribution of a considerable quantity of the best registered and traceable to registered seed wheat. Publicity is also being sent out to Wheat Pool members advising of the available stocks being assembled for sale by the Registered Seed Growers.

Manitoba Poultry Pool

Hartney, Man.—Annual meetings of locals of Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Ltd. were held during the latter part of October and the

first part of November, at each of which one of the directors attended. According to reports of these meetings, on the whole, they appear to have been well attended, the shareholders showing exceptionally keen interest and satisfaction in the work of their association. Several new locals were formed this season and the number of locals now total very close to 100.

The preparation for dressed poultry marketing this season was the main item of business, and at every meeting this was gone into very extensively. The Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool is now in the midst of its sixth season of marketing dressed poultry. About 100 shipping points have been arranged for this season and shipping commenced on December 1 and continued until the 14th. Eleven shipping circuits are being run at once, and it is estimated that about 65 cars of dressed poultry will be marketed this season in two weeks, catering entirely to the Christmas market. Turkeys are not quite so plentiful this season, although mixed poultry, especially chickens, would appear to be more plentiful. We look for prices on all dressed poultry to be fairly in line with last season, although chickens and fowl may have to be sold at a little less money. The poultry is all being graded by the Dominion Livestock Branch, under direction of A. C. McCulloch, poultry promoter for Manitoba, according to definitions of grade as adopted at our last annual meeting, and will be sold in accordance with said grading.

Orange and Lemon Growers

The California Fruit Growers Exchange, which markets Sunkist oranges and lemons, has established new records for the second season in succession. During the year ending October 31, nearly 2,000,000 more boxes of citrus fruits were handled than in any former year, and returns were more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the previous year. Sales for the year had a value, f.o.b. California, of over \$85,000,000 and the amount brought to the state since the formation of the present organization in 1904, now totals \$817,000,000. The cost of the exchange service for the past season was six cents a box, including advertising and the cost of the district associations, 1.37 cents, making a total of 7.37 cents a box, or 1.92 per cent. of the f.o.b. returns.

Since beginning to advertise, 20 years ago, the exchange has spent nearly \$9,000,000 in developing a demand for its citrus fruits. The advertising campaign for the last season included magazines, newspapers, posters and dealer aids. Nineteen national magazines, reaching 26,882,760 homes carried nearly 180 million individual ads. Separate campaigns were conducted, one for oranges at Christmas, and again in the spring, and another during the fall months when lemonade was featured.

United Dairymen Co-operative

United Dairymen Co-operative, the big cheese selling organization in Ontario, has connections with a large produce house in London, England, which handles its overseas shipments under a special brand. The head of this Old Country firm, A. J. Mills, addressed a meeting of cheese producers in Ontario recently and predicted that the U. D. C. brand would be the best known brand of cheese on the British market in a few years. He emphasized the necessity of maintaining quality and using the right kind of package. Cheese properly made and put up, he said, would command the best prices when poor cheese had a draggy sale. He also predicted that the British bacon market would soon show a great improvement and advised Canadian farmers to stick to hog raising.

Ontario Tobacco Growers

The rapid increase in tobacco production in Canada and particularly in Ontario has been referred to several times in The Guide. Some years ago an organization for the marketing of tobacco was formed in Essex county where tobacco has been grown since the earliest days of settlement. With the rapid expansion of the crop a new interest is being taken in co-operatively marketing it and reports indicate that considerable success has been met in increasing the membership.

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an airplane which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling and keep it up for 25 or 30 years?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after many years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil. Aermotors and Aermotor Towers withstand the storms.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

Use Engravings to Boost Your Business

We have a fully equipped plant for the production of

DESIGNS - COLORPLATES - HALFTONES
LINEPLATES - ELECTROTYPES AND STEREOTYPES

Prompt and efficient service at very reasonable rates

BATTEN LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO

British & Colonial Press Limited

Toronto - WINNIPEG - Montreal

A. C. BATTEN, President

When the Time Comes to Slow Up

How Much Money Will You Have Saved?

Only 4 Men out of every 100 are Independent at age 65.

A Long Term Endowment Policy furnishes a guaranteed income for this period in life—combining economically in one contract, both Protection and Saving.

It is the ideal contract for the young man, the professional and the business man!

Make certain of your Independence by securing details of this policy NOW.



THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, CANADA.

Without obligation kindly forward me your booklet "Some Day You May be Old." I am.....years of age, and would like to accumulate \$.....towards independence.
Name..... Address.....

Get Your Friends Interested in The Grain Growers' Guide "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest. See pages 24-25. Don't delay! Start now and qualify for the First Grand Award, valued at \$2,000.

Famous Old Recipe For Cough Syrup

Easily and cheaply made at home,
but it beats them all for
quick results.

Thousands of housewives have found how to save two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, by using this well-known old recipe for making cough syrup. It is simple and cheap but it has no equal for results. It gives immediate relief, usually stopping an ordinary cough in 24 hours or less.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, pour it into a 16-ounce bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, keeps perfectly, and lasts a family a long time.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, soothes and heals the membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dreaded cough disappear entirely. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness or bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its healing effect on membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

PINEX

FOR COUGHS

'REDUCED ROUND TRIP RATES "BACK EAST"

**Burlington
Route**

"Home visitors" excursion tickets on sale daily only during the period Dec. 1 to Jan. 5 inclusive to many destinations in Eastern Canada and in the States. Liberal stopover privileges and 3 months' return limit.

Make the most of your trip by traveling via St. Paul and Chicago. It costs nothing extra.

Here's Your Service!

Lv. Winnipeg.....5:10 p.m.
Ar. St. Paul.....7:45 a.m.

Connecting with
ORIENTAL LIMITED

Lv. St. Paul.....*8:10 a.m.
Ar. Chicago.....7:55 p.m.

*Held until 8:40 a.m., if necessary to assure connection with trains from Winnipeg.

The Oriental affords a delightful scenic ride by daylight for 300 miles along the Wisconsin Shore of the Upper Mississippi River. Its deluxe equipment includes parlor car, club-observation car, dining-car and comfortable coaches (seats free).

Canadian money accepted at full face value on all Burlington trains.

For full information and assistance in planning your trip call at 609 Great West Permanent Bldg. or phone 87-255.

BURLINGTON TRAVEL BUREAU
H. A. McMahon, General Agent
WINNIPEG

The Tariff on Paper

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Chipman's application was supported by nearly all the magazine and farm journal publishers in Canada. John Atkins, secretary of the Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association, on behalf of the magazines and farm journals, presented a lengthy statement in support of the application, except in regard to envelopes and bond paper for stationery, which are two minor items. He had gathered samples of paper from a number of paper mills in the United States and he submitted them to the Tariff Board showing that the prices on book paper, which is largely used for magazines, was very much lower in the United States than in Canada and that if the duty were removed it would make a very considerable reduction in the cost of publishing magazines.

Other publishers present supporting Mr. Chipman's application were: C. D. Stovel, representing the Nor'-West Farmer and Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg; Colonel J. B. MacLean, representing MacLean's Magazine, Toronto; H. C. MacLean, representing the Canadian Magazine, Toronto; M. McKnight, representing Canadian Home Journal and The Ontario Farmer, Toronto; E. Weld, representing The Farmers' Advocate, London, Ont. The application was also supported by the Canadian Countryman, of Toronto; Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. The only opposition from any magazine or farm journal publisher in Canada was from The Farmers' Guide, a little farm journal published at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. This journal is published by the same institution that publishes the Pulp and Paper Magazine and other trade journals, which may have had something to do with its opposition.

There was a large representation from the Pulp and Paper Association, Canadian Paper Trade Association, envelope manufacturers, electrotypers and engravers. All of them presented written briefs in opposition to Mr. Chipman's application. They maintained that it would be a very serious matter to reduce the tariff on any of these materials which are manufactured in Canada because it would seriously affect the industries and disturb the general equilibrium of the Dominion.

Holding All Profits

The Pulp and Paper Association admitted that Canada produced more newsprint than any country in the world. At the present time the total consumption in Canada is 150,000 tons, while the export is 1,771,000 tons. Newsprint goes into the United States free of duty, and the greater portion of Canada's product is exported to the United States. The paper manufacturing industry is one of the largest and most prosperous in Canada. The newsprint used by daily and weekly newspapers is the same price in Canada as it is in the United States, consequently the daily and weekly newspapers do not suffer any from the 25 per cent. duty on newsprint. On "halftone" news, which is a somewhat superior grade of newsprint, however, and which is so largely used by farm journals, the price is very considerably higher in Canada than in the United States. The farm journals published in Canada are using only about one-sixth of one per cent. of the total production of newsprint in the Dominion of Canada, yet the Pulp and Paper Association opposed the application to permit this very small proportion of their production to come into Canada duty free. They have built up one of the largest and most profitable industries in Canada and their profits run into millions and millions of dollars every year, yet they refuse to yield one tiny item of their profits under the tariff.

What is known as "book" paper is of a superior quality and is used for the printing of magazines and frequently for covers on farm journals, such as the cover on which colored advertisements are printed in The Grain Growers' Guide in the first issue of each month. Of this quality of paper the production in Canada is approximately 32,000 tons yearly. The magazines and farm journals use somewhere about 2,500 tons, or less than 10 per cent. of the total production. It was pointed out that a small item such as 10 per cent. of the total production could have no possible injurious effect upon the manufacturers in Canada, yet, nevertheless, they opposed the removal of the 25 per cent. duty. This is despite the fact that the mills which manufacture book

paper show very large profits year by year.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Pulp and Paper Association representatives said they were not in a position to answer all the evidence put in by Mr. Chipman and Mr. Atkins and they requested an adjournment and a further hearing. It was agreed that as soon as the evidence taken had been transcribed that the Pulp and Paper Association would be able to put in its reply in about two weeks, and after that time a decision as to the date of the second hearing would be made. Any changes made in the tariff

Get Seed Graded Early

Federal Branch provides facilities for free grading and testing

By A. M. W. CARTER

SEED will soon be a principal interest of most farmers. Some will be selling it, but more will be buying. To both groups the seed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture would emphasize the importance of dealing in nothing but the graded product. No farmer need buy, and none ought to sell any but that which has been graded.

The importance and value of grading farm products is a familiar theme of the Department of Agriculture; it is one for which many farmers have worked, and one to which all far-seeing farmers now subscribe. Yet—and we are all built on these lines—in the matter of buying and selling seed, quite a few who are strongly in favor of the principle of the thing fall down in the practice of it. For what seem at the time to be good reasons, the man who sells leaves the other fellow to do the cleaning; and the other fellow finds that he is pretty busy, has not just the screens for the job and figures that he has already got some weeds anyway. The result of his cleaning job is not likely to be as good as that of the man who sold him the seed, for the simple reason that we ourselves rarely do as good work as we expect somebody else to do for us. Moreover, to obtain a grade, seed must be pretty clean, and even a few weeds appear to be more numerous when listed separately on a seed branch report of analysis than they do in a random handful grabbed from a bin.

Provisions of Act Strict

The Seeds Act forbids the sale of practically all farm seeds unless they have previously been graded. To prove that the act has been complied with, all packages of seed intended for sale must bear the name and address of the seller, the name of the kind of seed, the name of the grade and the number of the certificate issued by the seed branch entitling the seller to use the grade quoted. There is, however, an exception in favor of the larger farm seeds, such as wheat or field peas, but not in favor of anything as small as flax or sweet clover. These larger seeds, when delivered on the grower's own premises, need not be graded. Of course, this exception is freely exercised. The wise farmer, nevertheless, will be wary of dealing under it.

Both parties to a transaction in ungraded seed are dealing in the equivalent of the old "pig in the poke." They may have a casual knowledge of the commodity, but results a few weeks later may prove that one or both of them were greatly mistaken in what they thought they knew. Never a year passes in which seed branch officials in the West are not called upon to assist in arbitrating a quarrel over seed, or as witnesses in a lawsuit for damages which need never have occurred. Neither party in such disputes profits. No farmer who values his reputation and peace of mind should hesitate to obtain a grade on seed he intends to offer for sale. Such a certificate is a guarantee of quality.

On the other hand, no farmer who intends to buy, knowing that samples are tested free and grades issued on them, should be satisfied to accept anything for which the vendor is unable to present a grade certificate. Why accept meekly the mere assertion of a seller

are always brought down in the budget by the finance minister in parliament. Consequently, if Mr. Chipman's application is granted in whole or in part it will be set forth in the budget presented to parliament.

The members of the Tariff Board, before whom the hearing was held, are W. H. Moore, of Toronto, chairman; Alfred Lambert, manufacturer, of Montreal; and D. G. McKenzie, formerly secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Hearings before the Tariff Board are conducted in an informal manner. Every person interested in an application is given full opportunity to present his views, questions are freely asked and answered and a shorthand report is taken of all evidence placed before the board.

when indisputable evidence is obtainable for nothing? More than in anything else, in seed the buyer must beware. Seed is deceptive. Analysts in the seed branch occasionally find samples which to all appearances ought to grow, but which do not. A man who had bought such seed, relying on his own skill, would be without a crop, and no later settlement could recompense him for all his losses. The sole necessity is a determination not to buy an ungraded product.

Thus far we have considered only the exceptional case in which grading is optional. In all others it is compulsory. Two important instances are now being enforced more stringently each year—the one is in connection with the billing of seed, and the other in connection with advertising. Ungraded seed may not be billed as seed, neither may it be advertised as such. Seed not graded and properly marked is ineligible for the special freight rate. This is an expensive discovery made by careless purchasers of uncleaned matter, F.O.B.

Why should farmers who feel keenly about the dockage problem be willing to import for seed purposes grain containing dockage to their own farms at a high freight rate, to raise still more dockage to be shipped later to Fort William? Correspondence from the freight claims departments of the railroads indicates that the number of farmers purchasing their seed in this way is very large. No doubt as this method proves to be false economy the number will shrink. But unless unlawful advertising had already appeared, stuff alleged to be seed could not travel in such quantities as found.

Good Mediums Particular

Readers of the advertising columns of this journal will remember noticing of recent years occasional warnings inserted by the management regarding the importance of observing the act in the sale of only graded seed. Such hints were the natural result of the interest of The Guide in farmers' problems. In addition, the seed branch has been warning advertisers known not to have obtained grades, that they were infringing the act. The result has been a noticeable increase in the number of advertisers quoting grades and certificate numbers, and it is safe to prophesy that the interested public will now be alert to avoid advertisements which fail to quote that essential guarantee of quality.

Farmers in Western Canada who intend to sell seed will assist both themselves and the seed branch by sending their samples early—either to Winnipeg or Calgary, according as they are located east or west of the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary. Three are tested free, after which a charge is imposed of fifty cents for each test, counting a germination test and a purity test upon the same sample as two tests. A grade usually demands two tests, although the grader will sometimes estimate germination. The size of sample needed depends upon the size of the seed: one pound of cereals, and from two to three ounces of smaller seeds.

It is impossible to be too careful in sending samples. Senders should print their names and addresses on a piece of paper and insert it in each package. Where more than one sample is sent, a

The War Trail of Big Bear

Continued from Page 4

he said, "I wouldn't lose any time in getting away. If the Indians learned of it—there's no telling. They might take it into their heads to stop you."

I said to Sleigh: "I've two kegs of powder and eighty pounds of ball over at the shop. It would be as well out of the way. If you're not too heavily loaded—"

"Sure," he said. "We can take it, all right."

He sent Constable Loasby with me and we brought the ammunition to the barracks. I kept a little powder and a few loose balls were left scattered about the floor. I reasoned that if the Indians rose and asked me for ammunition, it would not conduce to their friendliness to be told that I had none. Either they would suspect me of lying or of having made away with it.

Just before daybreak a double police sleigh slipped out of Frog Lake and disappeared among the hills across the chain of lakes opposite. And I had taken my last leave of Corporal Sleigh, as true a gentleman as ever wore the Queen's uniform.

When I went to my room at the post to throw myself on the bed for a little sleep, I glanced out of the window. An Indian in a red blanket, rubbing his eyes, hurried along the deserted road in the track of the departed sleigh. Here was fresh "news" for Big Bear's band.

CHAPTER VI Big-Lie Day

At nine o'clock I was up again, had had breakfast and gone to the trading shop. It was the first of April. A Big Bear Indian came in. Wandering Spirit was at the farming instructor's house, he said, and sent word that Agent Quinn wanted to see me. I closed the shop and walked over.

Wandering Spirit grinned as I entered. He wore his war bonnet and seemed in excellent humour. "Big-Lie Day!" he exclaimed. The other Indians present laughed. So did Quinn. I joined them. There were more dupes than one there, that first of April morning, and they were not the Indians.

Imasees, Big Bear's son, said to the agent:

"Sioux Speaker. We have had bad advice from the half-breeds this winter. They said they would spill much blood in the spring. They wished us to join them. They have already risen, we knew about it before you. They have beaten the soldiers in the first fight, killing many. We do not wish to join the half-breeds, but we are afraid. We wish to stay here and prove ourselves the friends of the white men. Tell us all the news that comes to you and we will tell you all we hear. The soldiers will come, perhaps, and want to fight us. We want you to protect us, to speak for us to their chief when they come."

Quinn replied: "You make good talk, Imasees. I am glad you wish to remain friends with us. The fighting is far from here. Stay on the reservation and

no one will bother you. I will see that you do not want for food."

Miserable Man joked the agent about his threat in the fall. They shook hands as they passed out.

"I'm glad Wandering Spirit seems friendly," remarked Quinn. "He has a great reputation as a warrior among the tribes and as war chief is most to be feared. So long as he stays quiet we have nothing to worry about."

Perhaps it was because I came to know him so well and witnessed the ferocity of his wild, complex nature when roused, that Wandering Spirit has always filled the first place in my memory among the many Indian chiefs I have met. Tall, lithe, active, perhaps forty years of age, of a quick, nervous temperament which transformed him at a stroke in moments of excitement into a mortal friend, he was a copper Jekyll and Hyde—a savage no more to be trusted than a snake. An odd thing about him was his hair. Whereas the hair of the ordinary Indian is as straight as falling water, the plaits of the war chief, while long and black like any other Indian's, stood out about his head in thick curls, forming a sombre background for his dark, piercing eyes. And those eyes! Shall I ever forget them? I can see them yet, in all their burning intensity, flashing here and there, seeing everything, as though it were yesterday. His nose was long and straight, his mouth wide and lips thin and cruel. He had a prominent chin, deep sunken cheeks and features darkly bronzed and seamed about the eyes and mouth with sharply-cut lines. His voice was usually soft and intriguing; when he spoke in council it rose gradually until it rang through the camp. It had a smooth, velvet quality that reminded me always, somehow, of the panther he so much resembled in other ways, and of its soft, caressing paw—with the claws of steel beneath the velvet.

"He was never much to steal horses," Four-Sky Thunder said to me one day later in the camp, when he called with a present of tobacco and we sat smoking in the lodge. "His greatest pleasure was in fighting, and he has killed more Blackfeet than any warrior among us, not excepting Big Bear."

First councillor, head soldier, war chief, cruel as the grave, a hunter of men as proud of his record as any gold-laced general of his decorations—Kahpaypamahchakwayo, the Wandering Spirit.

In the evening I walked over to Quinn's house, dropping on the way into Delaney's. I found there Gowanlock and his wife, Gilchrist and Dill. They asked me whether Mr. Simpson, my chief at Frog Lake, had returned from Pitt and on my replying in the negative, jokingly remarked that he must be afraid to come out. I answered that if we all had as little to fear as my chief I should feel easier; he had known and traded with Big Bear and his band for twenty-five years and he and the old chief were great friends. I felt I suppose unreasonably irritated.



A recent photo of the graves of the victims of the Frog Lake massacre.

This new Radiola 16

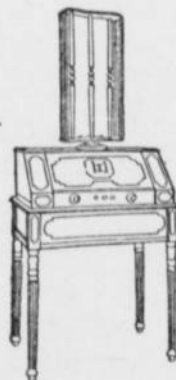
Six Tube Set costs Only \$95.00

NOW you can obtain a powerful six-tube Radiola—at your own price. Radiola 16 is designed to give high quality reception and priced within the range of almost everyone's pocketbook.

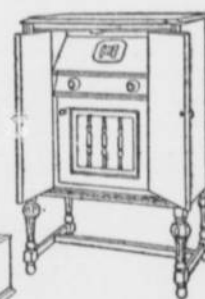
Install Radiola 16 in your home and you can obtain your pick of the continent's broadcasting. Music, market reports and daily news come in with a clearness and volume that will amaze you.

And the more you use Radiola 16 the more you'll appreciate the power of its six Radiotrons—the simplicity of its one-dial tuning—the dependability of its battery operation.

Your Radiola dealer will gladly show you the complete line of Radiolas manufactured by Canadian General Electric. Be sure to have a demonstration.



There's a
Radiola for
Every Purse



Radiola

Western Distributors:

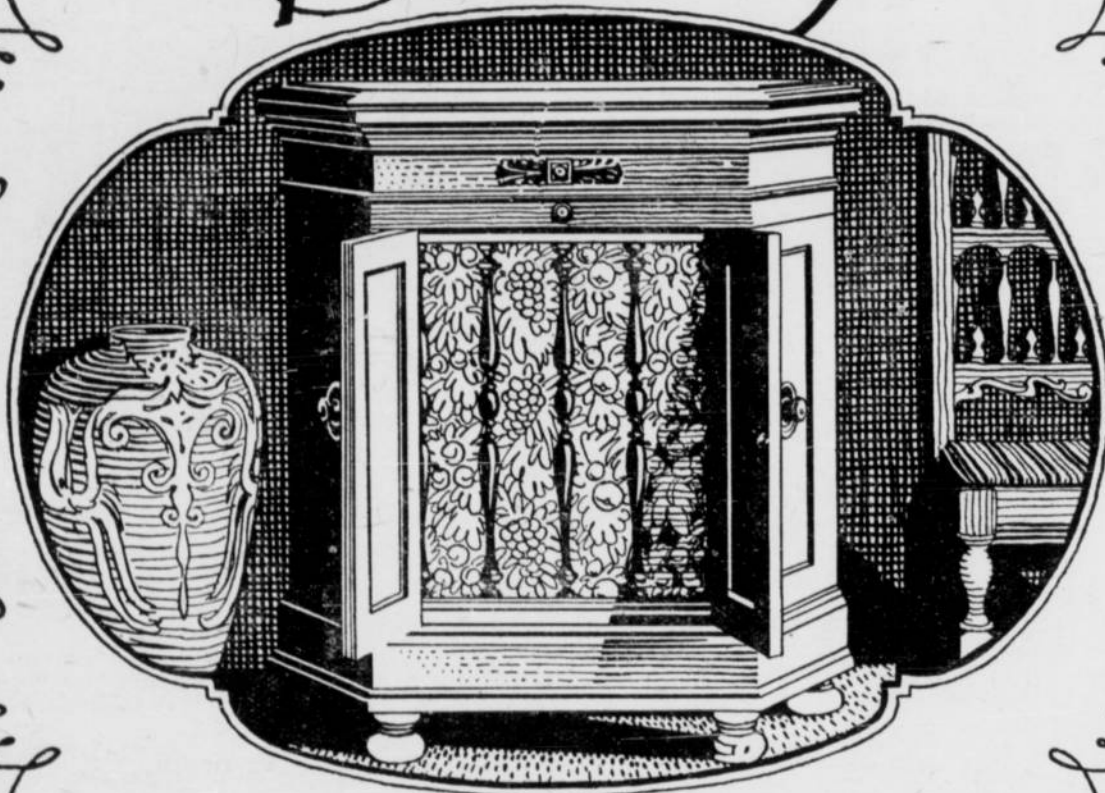
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| MANITOBA | ALBERTA |
| Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. | Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Calgary and Edmonton. |
| J. A. Keddy, Ltd., Brandon. | |
| SASKATCHEWAN | BRITISH COLUMBIA |
| Saskatchewan Radio Co., Regina and Moose Jaw. | Radio Sales & Service, Ltd., Vancouver. |
| Lemery, Dennison Electric, Ltd., Saskatoon. | Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Vancouver. |
| | Jameson Motors, Ltd., Victoria. |

CANADIAN
GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO. SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

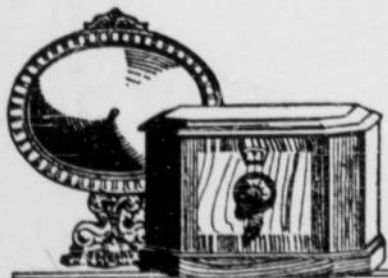
RLF-427

SPLITDORF

Beauty



THE LORENZO, a graceful Credenza in the spirit of the Italian Renaissance, completely embodies the new Splitdorf Idea in Radio — beauty that charms the eye as well as the ear. Each of the twelve Splitdorf models, built around the famous Splitdorf single-dial-control radio receiver, is an authentic reproduction of the work of the world's master craftsmen. Enduring beauty is yours with any Splitdorf model, as well as musical perfection.



Splitdorf radio receivers are designed either for operation with batteries or direct from your electric light socket. Prices range from \$65 to \$1200.

For sale by the best dealers or direct from the manufacturers.



THE ABBEY, at the left, in deep antique wainut, is patterned after an Old World jewel case. Let your dealer install a Splitdorf receiver in your home today, and enjoy its beauty and unexcelled production.

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED
T O R O N T O O N C A N A D A

FISH FRESH FROZEN

| | |
|--|--------|
| Lake Superior Herring, per bag, 100 lbs. | \$3.90 |
| Headless and Dressed Jackfish, fine stock, per lb. | 7½c |
| Jackfish Round, (not dressed) per lb. | 5½c |
| Lake Winnipeg Whitefish, dressed per lb. | 12½c |
| Fine B.C. Pink Salmon, per lb. | 12c |
| Fine B.C. Red Salmon, per lb. | 16½c |
| Haddie Fillets, box 15 lbs. (special) | \$2.45 |
| Kippers smoked, box 20 lbs. | \$3.00 |
| Tullibees, per lb. | 7c |

Send cash with order, prompt shipments.

North Western Fisheries Company

Wholesalers and Exporters

PHONE 54 399

287 JARVIS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sell surplus farm equipment with a Classified Ad.

Any Member of the Family

can compete in *The Guide's* Fourth Annual Feature Competition. See pages 24-25. If you can add carefully and follow the rules you cannot help but win. Time is rapidly slipping by. Delay is dangerous. Solve the puzzle now!

Plainly these people did not sense the gravity of our position. It seemed to me no time for flippant talk. True, the Indians had not as yet given us cause for apprehension, but we were at the mercy of their every whim and who could say that a situation of deadly peril and anxiety might not develop at any moment?

I went on to Quinn's. Crossing a ploughed field beside the house, I almost stepped, in the darkness, on an Indian. He crawled away at my approach. They were guarding the agent's house, then! He was not to be allowed to escape as the police had done.

Quinn was seated in his office, just off the front hall. Big Bear, Imasees and one or two others of the band were with him. Imasees gave me his chair, passing a common Indian joke about me, at which all laughed excepting Big Bear. The chief had returned that afternoon from his hunt. His striking face was dark and swollen from the cold and the smoke of many camp-fires and he looked weary and troubled. He was speaking of "Uneeyen"—Riel—the half-breed rebel leader, and went on:

"He said to me, 'Big Bear, much blood will flow.' I was trading whisky on the Missouri River and wanted Crees to help him make war.

"When I was in the Long Knives' (American's) country I had a dream, an ugly dream. I saw a spring shooting up out of the ground. I covered it with my hand, trying to smother it, but it spurted up between my fingers and ran over the back of my hand. It was a spring of blood, Kahpwatamut!"

Imasees left the house. His father's talk seemed to trouble him. The old chief rose. "Good night, Kahpwatamut," he said. He extended his hand, and there was deep concern in his voice as he looked into the agent's eyes and repeated: "Good night!"

After they were gone, Quinn said: "They seem friendly. Guess they're going to be all right."

I answered: "Something's troubling Big Bear; he behaves queerly. I'm sure no harm's to be anticipated from him personally. I'd like to feel as sure of the others."

I remained with Quinn until eleven. He told me of the Minnesota Massacre in the '60's, when his father, an Irishman and a noted scout for the United States troops, had been ambushed and killed by the Sioux. Also of his own narrow escape at that time, when the hostiles at grey dawn raided the small frontier town where he was employed in a trading business and he had jumped in an empty barrel and worked it under the counter with his fingers. The Indians had missed him when they sacked the store and he had got away that night. Half starved, after several perilous days and nights he had at length reached a military post. He said to me as I was leaving:

"Well, Cameron, they might kill me, but they can't scare me."

Poor Quinn! I wonder if he guessed how soon his courage and his boast would be put to the proof?

Lone Man and Sitting Horse, the uncle and brother of Quinn's wife, a Cree woman, went to him in the night with horses and offered to see him well on the way to Fort Pitt.

Quinn would not go.

CHAPTER VII

In the Power of the Hostiles

Big Bear, as I learned from him long afterward, went straight to his lodge when he returned to camp and went to sleep, for he was tired. Imasees, Wandering Spirit and other of the leaders were in secret council. At midnight the war chief gave an order and four of those in the lodge stepped out quietly and vanished in the gloom.

Isadore Mondion was a minor chief of the Wood Crees with a house on the reservation. He had Iroquois blood in his veins. His father as a young man had paddled his canoe from the St. Lawrence to the Saskatchewan, a voyageur in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mondion was strong, intelligent and fearless and a friend of the whites. He did not care for these councils of Big Bear's band; no good was to be expected from them, he thought.

Soon after midnight the door of his house opened and four of Big Bear's

warriors filed silently in. They seated themselves on the floor, and Mondion rose and extended the usual Indian hospitalities. He blew the dull coals in the mud chimney into a blaze and hung the copper pail over it for tea.

"The night is dark," he said. The visitors nodded. "It is warm." Yes, it was warm, Little Bear agreed. There was a long pause. "You visit late. For what do you come to see me?"

Bare Neck spoke. "Wandering Spirit sent us. You are not a true Cree. Already the police have gone. He does not wish the other whites to leave. He does not trust you."

Mondion's eyes flashed. "Wandering Spirit is wise; also he is very brave, and he must think his followers very brave, too, that he sends four to guard a single man!"

Little Bear lowered his rifle threateningly. Mondion struck it up. They clinched and rocked back and forth across the room, until they went down, Little Bear under. The others drew knives and threw themselves on Mondion. They dragged him away and bound him. Not until near daylight did they release him.

Meanwhile Wandering Spirit had not slept. Spies lay about the agent's house. It was still dark at four o'clock when Imasees and Chaquapocase entered noiselessly through a window and crept upstairs to Quinn's room. His wife was awake and sprang out between the would-be assassins and her husband. Lone Man and Sitting Horse, her brother, flung into the room and confronted the others, guns in their hands.

"Dogs!" cried Lone Man. "Is not his wife a Cree woman and my niece? Let him alone!"

They departed, scowling. "Wandering Spirit will deal with you!" muttered Imasees.

Lone Man was brave and influential, a son-in-law of Big Bear.

"Who is Wandering Spirit?" he sneered. "Tell him Kapayagwan Napapowit protects Kapwatamut!" They remained in the agent's room. Soon daylight began to filter through the windows. Wandering Spirit forced the front door and entered the office. He took down the three guns hanging there.

"Kapwatamut!" he called. "Come down!"

"Do not go, Kapwatamut!" Lone Man urged. "We will stay and defend you."

Quinn laughed mirthlessly. "It is useless," he said. "And never will they be able to say Kapwatamut was afraid to face them!"

He reached the foot of the stairs to find himself surrounded. Wandering Spirit placed a hand on his shoulder. "You are my prisoner," said the war chief.

I was sleeping soundly in my room at the Hudson's Bay post. I awoke with a start. A hand, clutching my shoulder, was shaking me roughly. It was just sunrise. I sat up. Walking Horse, a Wood Cree employed about the post, stood beside the bed. His eyes were ablaze with excitement.

"Waniska! Get up!" he cried in Cree. "I think it will be 'bad' today!"

"What do you mean?" I asked. "They have taken the horses from the government stables, already," he replied.

"Who has taken the horses?"

"They say, the half-breeds, but I believe it is Big Bear's men."

I needed no further urging. I dressed quickly and went down stairs.

Immediately, Imasees entered, followed by twenty of the younger bucks. Their faces were daubed with vermilion and they carried rifles. Usually the chief's son greeted me with some pleasantry, but there was nothing of friendliness on his unsmiling features this morning. He stopped in front of me.

"Have you any ammunition?" he asked curtly. I thought I was fortunate to be able to tell him that I had.

"Well, we want it."

He knew the regulations as well as I did. "Where is your order from the agent? You can't get it without that."

He leaned forward, his face close to mine. "This is no time for idle talk! If you don't give it to us, we'll break the shop open and take it."

My bluff had not worked. "Oh, if that's how you put it, I'll open the shop. If you're bound to have it I can't prevent you. I don't want the lock broken."

Opening the shop, I called my friend, Yellow Bear, behind the counter. "Hand that keg out," I told him. "I won't touch it."

I had, as has been seen, sent the bulk of the powder to Pitt with the police. They divided what I had kept—perhaps two pounds—among them. Miserable Man leaped over the counter, elbowed me roughly aside and gathered up the scattered bullets on the floor. Others reached across the counter and helped themselves to the long butcher-knives on the shelves, and files with which they began to sharpen them. Big Bear pushed his way in.

"Don't touch anything in here without leave!" he commanded sternly. "Ask him for it," indicating me with a wave of his hand. He left the shop again.

Yellow Bear stepped out among them. The old man scowled at the young bucks, shouldering them toward the door. "You have got what you wanted. Neek! Go!"

He closed the door and stepped back behind the counter. He picked up a muskrat spear. "I'll take this," he said. "I might want to use it. I have no gun." Big Bear's men had already secured all our weapons.

I was heartily grateful for the old man's friendship this 2nd of April morning. "Take anything you wish, Yellow Bear," I told him. "And whatever happens, stick to me."

We had in stock two boxes of Perry Davis's Painkiller. It contains alcohol and opium. I feared it might fall into the hands of the Indians and their ugly mood did not seem to need any stimulating. We took it to the house and hid it behind the chimney upstairs.

On coming down again, I found a messenger from Wandering Spirit awaiting me. I was wanted at the agent's house, he said. I went, under the guard of young men he had sent. They did not behave in any unfriendly manner; simply surrounded me.

There were nine white men beside myself in the little settlement, and when I reached Quinn's office I found them all seated in it. Quinn sat at the farther end with the Scotch-half-breed interpreter, John Pritchard, and Instructor Delaney near him. The Indians crowded

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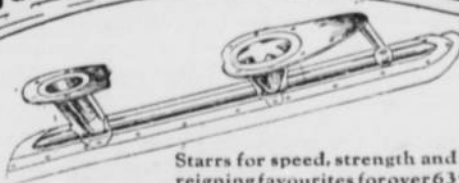
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round them and blocked the doorway. Wandering Spirit held the centre of the floor. He was speaking. His manner aroused in me a distinct feeling of dismay.

"Who is at the head of the whites in this country?" he demanded, shaking his fist in Quinn's face. "Is it the governor, or the Hudson's Bay Company, or who?"

Quinn laughed. I think he must already have abandoned any hope that he would be permitted to see another sunset; the laugh was harsh and forced. It may have struck him as finely ironical that the men who made the regulations for the government of these Indians should be free to walk about securely in their eastern homes while he, an instrument in carrying them out, was a prisoner of these Indians and in danger of his life at their hands.

"Sir John Macdonald, a man at Ottawa," he replied. "He is the chief of all the white men who deal with the Indians."

The speech ended with a demand for beef. They were returning to their old form of attack on the government and the agent. Would he have the fortitude, now that he was at their mercy, to refuse? Quinn turned to the instructor.

"Is there an ox on the reservation that has outlived his usefulness?" he asked carelessly.

Delaney mentioned one so old as to be no longer serviceable. Quinn said they might kill it and sent a Wood Cree boy to point the animal out.

The office was close, and the menacing attitude of the Indians and the way in which they hemmed us in no doubt made it seem closer. I felt extremely thankful, therefore, when upon gaining their point they permitted us to go outside and get a breath of fresh air. Some of Big Bear's men asked me to return to the shop; they wanted tobacco. Gladieu, a Wood Cree leader and my good friend, approached Wandering Spirit.

"Leave Cameron there," he told him. "You will be wanting other things."

The war chief, I knew against his will, agreed. I hardly need say I was glad.

I found Yellow Bear at the shop. "Stay close to me, and when they get what they want order them out," I said to him in a low voice as I unlocked the door. "They have the strong hand to-day, and I can't do it."

Afterward I went into the house and charged what they had taken—as I remember it, chiefly to the government. I know I felt at the time that the authorities were not without blame for the position in which we found ourselves. Quinn should have had a strong force of the police at his back when he was sent to deal with the most intractable band of Indians in the country.

Some of the Indians passed through the house as I was making these entries. They looked over my shoulder and asked what I was doing. When they were told, they laughed. Mrs. Simpson, wife of my chief at Frog Lake and herself a half-blood, watched me closely while the Indians were about. Evidently she feared for my safety. But I would not dwell on the dark possibilities; I could not think that they would cold-bloodedly injure those who had placed themselves unreservedly in their power, and I resolved to keep up as long as possible at least the semblance of authority.

Rev. Felix Marchand, missionary priest at Onion Lake, twenty miles on the way to Pitt, had arrived at Frog Lake the day before. He, Pere Fafard, Henry Quinn, Yellow Bear and myself had breakfast together about nine-thirty in the Company's house. I say breakfast, but we had little appetite for food. We discussed our position and agreed that it was indeed grave.

Shortly after the priests left. An Indian woman, greatly agitated, entered the house. "Little Bear struck Pere Fafard in the eye with the butt of his riding whip," she whimpered. Pessimism swept over me. Anything might happen now.

I went back to the shop. George Dill's store stood on a hill directly before the Hudson's Bay post. They had looted it early in the morning, breaking in the doors and windows.

Wandering Spirit dropped in. Since I had last seen him he had smeared his eyelids and lips thickly with yellow ochre. He looked hideous.

"Why don't you go to the church?" he asked in his hard voice. "Your friends are already there."

No smile played on the face of the war chief to-day; instead, the worst passions of his savage nature were depicted there.

I was not a Roman Catholic, but I did not dare disregard what was in effect an order, and I walked over. On the way I met Four-Sky Thunder, one of Big Bear's councillors. He bowed, smiled and said: "N'Chawamis! (My Little Brother!)" as he passed me. I felt grateful to the tall, pleasant warrior. The looks that Wandering Spirit had given me had been black enough.

The door of the church was open. Several armed and painted Indians stood before it. Father Marchand stepped down to close it, but Father Fafard stopped him. Big Bear and Miserable Man stood inside at the back. The chief told me later that he was there to prevent bloodshed and I believed him; for though outwardly calm, well do I recall the suppressed feeling and determination on the old warrior's face. I am convinced that Big Bear would have flung himself upon the first of his savage followers to point a gun and fought for our lives.

All the whites were assembled, as well as the half-breeds. The priests were celebrating mass, for it was a holy day of their church—the day before Good Friday.

I stepped across to the row of pews opposite the door and took a seat.

CHAPTER VIII The Massacre

The congregation was kneeling.

A moment later Wandering Spirit entered. He wore his lynx-skin war-bonnet, with its five big eagle plumes, and carried a Winchester across his arm. He dropped on one knee in the centre of the church, resting the butt of his rifle on the floor. His eyes burned and his hideously painted face was set in lines of ferocious intensity. Never shall I forget the feelings his appearance excited in me, as he half-knelt, glaring up at the altar and the white-robed priests in sacrilegious mockery. He was a demon, a wild beast, roused, ruthless, thirsting to kill. I doubted then that we should any of us ever again see the outside of the chapel.

Prayers ended, the priests warned the Indians against committing any excesses and we were allowed to leave the church. The Catholics dipped their fingers in the water at the door and crossed themselves as they passed out. I returned to the shop and the other whites were soon after taken by the Indians back to the agency. King Bird, Big Bear's second son, accompanied me.

"N'Chawamis," he asked, "with whom do you side, Riel or the police?" "Cousin," I replied, "here we are all friends. The half-breed war is far from us. Let them fight it out between themselves."

He asked for the loan of the Hudson's Bay Company's flag for the dance he said they intended holding later in the day.

Quinn, cool and self-possessed, his Scotch cap on the back of his head, his hands in his trouser pockets, dropped in on his way to the agency and we spoke together for a few minutes. Leaving, he said to me:

"Well, Cameron, if we come through this alive we'll have something to talk about for the rest of our days."

Wandering Spirit appeared in the door. "Go to the instructor's," he ordered, "where the other whites are!"

I complied. The Indians were sacking the police barracks. As I passed it, Yellow Bear came out, stopping me. Earlier in the day he had asked for a hat, but after thinking a moment had replaced it on the shelf, saying he would get it later. It was now ten o'clock.

"I want to get that hat," he said.

King Bird danced up to me, the Hudson's Bay flag over his shoulders. He shook with suppressed excitement. We had always been good friends. "N'gowichin! (I'm cold!)" he said. He came closer and added meaningly, in a whisper: "Don't stop around here!"

I turned to Yellow Bear. "You can have the hat," I said. "Come with me."

He hesitated; the old man balked at missing his share of the police plunder. "Won't you bring it to me?" he asked.

"Wandering Spirit has just ordered me here," I answered. "If he saw me going back he might shoot me."

"Very well, then," said Yellow Bear; "I will go with you."

It was not much more than a hundred yards to the shop. Half way we met the war chief. He was running, carrying his rifle at the trail. He stopped and looked at me menacingly. "I thought I told you to stay with the other whites!" he cried.

Yellow Bear answered for me. "He is going with me to get a cap. I have gone and the sun is strong."

Wandering Spirit considered. "Hurry back, then!" he said at length, and he ran on.

As I passed the Hudson's Bay house, I saw Big Bear talking with Mrs. Simpson in the kitchen.

Yellow Bear got his cap and I was locking the shop again, when Miserable Man appeared with an order from the Indian agent. I glanced across and saw Quinn standing on the hill I had just quitted.

I turn to an old scrapbook and from a piece of foolscap pasted in the back copy the faded lines, the last writing of my brave friend. It is worn and soiled, for I carried it in my waistcoat pocket for many weeks. It is undated, but to me nothing done on that 2nd of April needs a mark. It reads:

"Dear Cameron,
"Please give Miserable Man one blanket."

"T. T. Q."
Miserable Man was, I think, the most brutal-looking Indian I have ever seen. His face was deeply pitted by smallpox, and the yellow ochre with which it was coated made it appear even more repulsive than usual.

"I have no blankets," I said.
He did not reply, but stood regarding me doubtfully with an ominous look in his rat-like eyes.

"What are you looking at him for?" demanded Yellow Bear. "Don't you hear him say he has no blankets? I know. They have even taken the blankets off his own bed."

Miserable Man was as great a coward as ever breathed. "Well, I suppose I can get something else." Yes, I told him.

"How much?"
"Five dollars."

He selected a shawl, a earrot of tobacco and some tea. I poured the tea into the shawl, as was our custom, and he was tying it up, when a shot rang out a short distance away. It was followed by two more in quick succession.

At the first shot the eyes of Miserable Man opened wide. He caught up the bundle and dashed out of the shop.

I followed, locking the door and putting the heavy brass key in my pocket. Two months later, on the day of my escape from the Indians, I left that key, hanging in a poplar bluff near Frenchman's Butte, in the pocket of a discarded pair of trousers. It was all that remained of the Hudson's Bay Company's business at Frog Lake. Perhaps some day a learned archaeologist will discover it and write an interesting thesis showing how it came there and when, and deducing from the fact that they made locks and must therefore have lived in houses, additional proof of the high state of civilization of the mound-builders.

On the hill before the police barracks which I had quitted ten minutes before lay the form of a man. It was the lifeless body of poor Quinn. The air was thick with smoke and dust. It rang with whoops and shrieks and the clatter of galloping hoofs. High over all swelled the deadly war-chant of the Plain Crees, bursting from a hundred sinewy throats. I heard Wandering Spirit shout to his followers to shoot the whites, and crack after crack told of the deaths of other of my friends.

"Atim-eenawuk! (Dog-men!)" exploded Walking Horse savagely, but half-scared, looking out of the Company's house. Big Bear rushed out of the kitchen door and toward his followers, waving his arm and shouting at the top of his voice:

"Tesqua! Tesqua! (Stop! Stop!)"
He was too late. The smouldering

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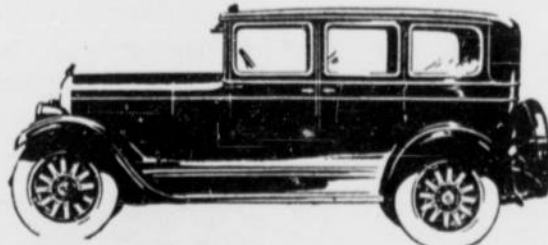
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fire of inherent savagery had burst into flame and he was powerless to quench it; the spring of blood of the old chief's dream had broken forth and spurted through his futile fingers!

My first thought was to seize an axe, lock myself in the house and brain the first man to force the door. But I looked about me and could see no axe. An Indian raced up to me, holding his gun before him.

"If you speak twice, you are a dead man!" he cried.

I saw a half-breed, Louis Goulet, run past, followed by two Indians. One was his brother-in-law. He was protecting him from the other. Goulet's face was like paper. I turned to Yellow Bear.

"What shall I do?" I asked.

The old man seized my wrist. His hand shook as with the palsy.

"Come this way!" he muttered, dragging me toward the scene of horror. But when he reached the corner of the house, he halted, glanced across and turned back. Big Bear's band had moved during the night and were now camped with the Wood Crees, a mile away. "No!" said Yellow Bear. "These women are starting for the camp. Go with them; do not leave them. They will not shoot among their women!"

Yellow Bear feared openly to befriend me—he would not accompany me—but I did as I was bidden, though I had little hope of reaching the Indian camp. I had gone but a short way when I met the Indian I had seen chasing Goulet. He was riding the half-breed's white horse, with his rifle across its withers. There was a fence on my right, making it impossible for me to avoid him. I drew back involuntarily, anticipating the worst. He raced up within six feet; then jerked his horse to a sudden stop. He eyed me narrowly for a moment.

"Go on! Go on!" he cried, then. "I don't want to hurt you."

I walked on. Mrs. Simpson looked off to the right in the direction of the firing. She began to tremble violently.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, tears streaming down her face; "the priest has fallen!"

I thought she was about to fall. I stepped back and caught her arm. She pulled away. "Run, white man!" she cried in Cree.

"Do you think they will kill me?"

"Run, white man!" was her only answer.

I walked on. It was useless to run. Death staring me in the face! That was what I saw. Just that. I fixed my eyes on the ground before me, held them there determinedly, momentarily expecting the fatal bullet. I did not wish to see when or whence it came. The sooner the better. So I felt. It would be hard for me to describe my feelings in those awful moments of suspense. I was, I believe, resigned. I know I felt that it would be a shame to live when so many of my friends were being foully done to death a few short yards away. I did not even look toward the spot where the tragedy was passing. It seemed that if I did I should be impelled to rush over and fall with my luckless companions. To die without a chance to defend oneself—therein lay the supreme horror! Shot down like a dog! If only I had a gun!

The moments passed. I still lived, and I took heart and raised my eyes at last.

Goulet passed on my left. He did not speak. He asked last summer if I remembered.

Other armed Indians were running on the ridges near by. Two passed quite close to me. And at length I reached the camp unharmed. I was told to enter the lodge of a Wood Cree. The women occupying it, all weeping, made tea and gave me a cup. I felt sick and faint.

Soon I heard Wandering Spirit's voice. He was striding up and down through the camp, speaking in his ringing tones:

"Kahpwatamut nipahow! (I killed The Sioux Speaker!) I met him before the interpreter's house. 'Kahpwatamut,' I said; 'you have a hard head. You boast that when you say no you mean no. To-day, if you love your life, you will do as I tell you. Go to our camp.' 'Why should I go there?' he demanded.

"Never mind," I said. "Go."

"My place is here," he answered. "Big Bear has not asked me to leave. I will not go."

"I raised my rifle. 'I tell you—go!' I shouted, and I shot him dead."

Three Indians entered the lodge and sat down near me. They looked at me curiously. I knew them well, but I did not speak. They had watches belonging to the murdered men. One, Papa-makeesik, Pere Fafard's murderer, held out a watch and asked me the time. It was eleven o'clock.

I groaned, sitting there, thinking over the horror. I expected each moment they would come for me. The suspense became unendurable. I could not longer rest with my fate undecided; I must go out! I told these Indians. They were friendly enough to suggest that I disguise myself in a blanket, but I said no. I might be recognized. If I were I should be shot on suspicion of attempting to escape.

I walked across the camp into the brush. William Gladieu, the Wood Cree who had befriended me in the morning, followed with his gun. He put his arm about my shoulders.

"My brother," he exclaimed, "you are not to be killed. Before that happens they will walk over my dead body. Come."

He took me to the tent of Oneepohayo, head chief of the Wood Crees. Here a council was assembled. Yellow Bear, Little Bear, Gladieu and others, including the chief himself, spoke of kindnesses received at my hands—trifles as they seemed at the time, but which were to stand me in good stead now. They agreed that I should live and left me to secure Wandering Spirit's consent.

The Plain Crees were in council outside and the war chief made a speech to the band, instructing them that I was not to be harmed. They brought him to the lodge.

"This is the young man whose life we ask," said Chief Oneepohayo.

"Ah-ha!" answered the war chief. "He has done me favors too." He held out his hand.

Can anyone realize how sweet life really is until he comes near to losing it? I doubt it. Mine, I began to think, might still be endurable—worth an effort to save. Though my spirit revolted I took the hand that had sped the bullets that sent two of my companions to a sudden and awful end, for besides the agent he had shot one of the priests.

"Walk about during the day as you please," he said, "but don't go out at night. You might be shot. One of the young men might do it and we wouldn't know who. And don't try to escape."

At Cold Lake, forty miles to the north, H. R. Halpin was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post. A party was leaving to bring him to Frog Lake. I took advantage of their amiable mood to put in a word for him.

"Promise you'll spare his life, also," I urged. They debated the matter and made the promise. "So that he won't be surprised, I'll give you a note for him," I said, and on the back of an envelope I wrote in pencil:

"Dear Halpin,
"The Crees have murdered every white man here except myself. They are going out for you and have promised not to harm you. At your peril, offer no resistance."

Beverley Robertson, the lawyer who defended the Indians, had this note at the time of the trials, but I do not know where it is now.

Toward evening James K. Simpson arrived from Pitt. He was an old officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, with supervision over several posts and headquarters at Frog Lake, where I lived with him. As he drove into camp the Indians stopped his horses, unharnessed and appropriated them. He was an old friend of Big Bear and although a white man, in no great danger, for his half-breed wife had two sons members of the Wood Cree bands.

"Big Bear," said Mr. Simpson before the whole band, "I have known you for twenty-five years and I never thought I should live to see a thing like this!"

There was deep feeling in the old chief's voice as he answered sorrowfully: "It is not my work. They have tried for a long time to take away my good name and they have done it at

last. If you had been here, this might never have happened."

Mr. Simpson was allowed his own tent, while I was lodged with one of his stepsons, Louis Patenaude. I was deadly weary, and with the boastful jests of the murderers in my ears, lay down early and slept that night as soundly as ever I did in my life. It was a blessed relief to be able to forget in sleep the appalling events of the day. These were the first hours of my memorable two months with hostile Indians.

I may here appropriately mention the fact that no servant of the Hudson's Bay Company was killed by the Indians during the whole of this stormy period. Their treatment by the Company had always been considerate and humane. If an Indian was sick he went to the nearest post and was supplied with food and medicine until he became well. When ready to go on a hunt he was outfitted with provisions, traps and ammunition, for which he paid in furs on his return. The Company made him advance in goods on account of his annuity and waited almost a year for payment, trusting entirely to his honesty for settlement of the debt. After a trade he always got a small present. When hungry he was never denied a meal.

It was this policy of liberality that created the bond of friendship that existed between the red men and the Company for more than two hundred years and of which they were not forgetful even in their moment of savage vengeance.

Yet the fact that I was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company would not alone have saved me in that awful hour, and I cannot conclude this story of the massacre without recording here the sense of deep gratitude I shall always feel for life preserved under circumstances I can never cease to regard as anything but miraculous.

I have not yet mentioned Henry Quinn, the agent's nephew. He was warned by the friendly Mondion some fifteen minutes before the massacre and escaped to Pitt.

To be continued

Quebec's Agricultural Schools

In a recent Guide article about the Agricultural Institute, at Oka, Quebec, the author mistakenly credited that institution with being the only one of its kind serving the needs of French-speaking Canada. Georges Michaud, Prince Albert, corrects that impression with the following:

"In addition to Oka, there is Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Agricultural College or School. It was founded in 1859, two years after Lansing, Michigan, which is the oldest institution of this kind on the continent. The professors, mostly laymen, are all graduated either from Cornell University, or L'Institut Agronomique de Paris, France; or Louvain, Belgium. The institution is affiliated with the Laval University of Quebec.

"In the near future the monument of its founder, Father Pilote, will be erected on the campus. It will furnish a good occasion to visit that institution, situated 75 miles below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the heart of French Canada, where the highlanders of 1760 settled down and were defeated for good by our French maidens of the time.

"Besides the Agricultural School you will find the best equipped classical college of the province with one thousand students, and Experimental Farm, a Percheron breeders' centre, etc. From there, again, you will see the Laurentians dipping their feet into the St. Lawrence River, 15 miles wide at that point.

Changes in British Farming

T. B. Wood, professor of Agriculture, Cambridge, England, writing in The Nineteenth Century states, that 70 per cent. of the British farmer's income is derived from livestock. He adds that the trend is towards increased production of market milk, eggs, and bacon, and a decrease in beef and manufactured dairy products. One of the main reasons given by him is that the recent spread of trapnesting and milk testing enables farmers to produce eggs and milk more intelligently and more profitably. Added to this, British farmers have an assured home market for whole milk that foreigners cannot effectively break into, and even with eggs and

bacon, their nearness to market gives them considerable advantage.

How To Tell Direction

When travelling in unfamiliar country, it very often becomes necessary to determine direction. Most people are able in a general sort of way to do so in the daytime by means of the sun if it is shining, or at night (speaking more particularly of the northern hemisphere) by means of the north star.

Some people seem to possess the faculty of telling direction by means of the sun with a remarkable degree of accuracy. To those who have difficulty in this regard, the well-known method of making use of the watch in connection with the sun may be employed. This is effected by holding the watch level and pointing the hour hand at the sun and accepting the line midway between it and the figure 12 on the dial as the due south direction.

This will not give direction accurately, but will be good enough for most practical purposes. The sun appears to go around the earth in a clockwise direction (to those in the northern hemisphere) making the complete circle in 24 hours. The hour hand of the watch makes a revolution once in 12 hours or, in other words, moves twice as fast as the sun appears to travel. Assuming that the sun is due south

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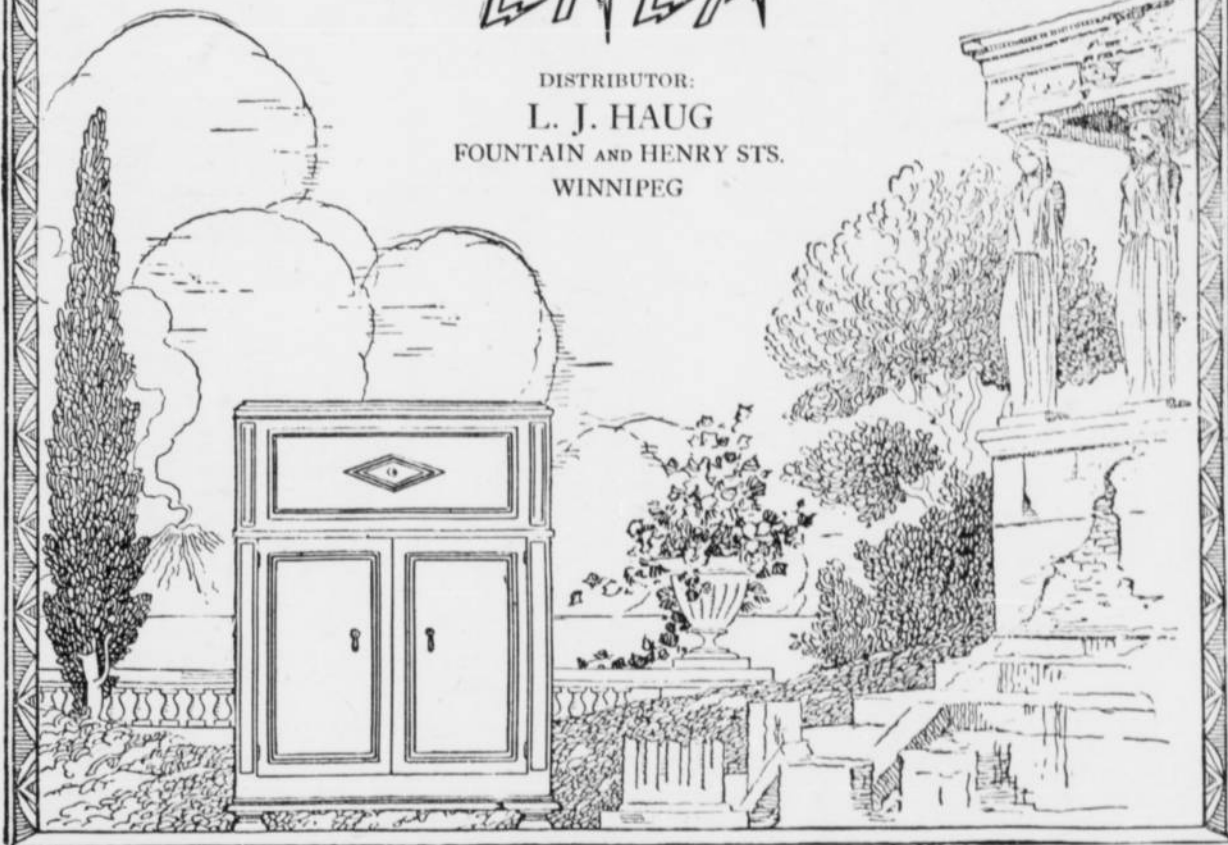
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when the hour hand of the watch is at 12 noon, the working out of this simple method becomes quite apparent after a little consideration.

For two reasons the method is not absolute. One is that at 12 noon by the watch, except on four days in the year, the sun is not exactly due south but is constantly varying in its position. Another reason is that the sun does not move around the horizon on a level with the hands of the watch but slantingly, moving up in the morning and down in the afternoon. Thus it is the sun may appear to move farther during an hour near the middle of the day than during the same period of time in the morning or the evening.

At night the position of the pole star, or polaris, is an infallible guide. This star may readily be picked out in the sky by using the two outer stars of the great bear constellation or "big dipper" as it is often called as pointers. The north star also forms the end star of the handle of the little bear constellation of the "little dipper," but this cannot always be made out even when the stars are shining on account of the fact that they are of much less magnitude.

When travelling in strange country, through the woods, etc., it often happens that one wishes to know the direction when the sky is overcast with clouds. Some people who are familiar

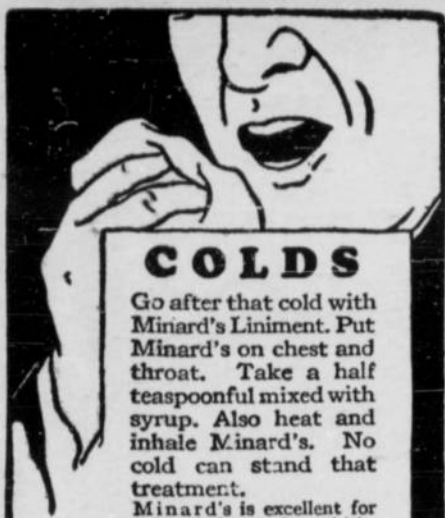
with the woods can read the signs from the evidences of nature. Thus the southern sides of certain kinds of poplar trees are commonly whiter than the northern sides, due to the action of the sun. In certain trees, more moss will grow on the north side than on the south. Some Indians, it is claimed, can tell direction in a grassy country by the way the grass lies due to the prevailing winds.

But these methods, when one is lost on a cloudy day in a strange district or particularly in the woods, are more likely than not to add to one's confusion. How much better would it be in this case if one was provided with a good magnetic compass and a good map of the district as well, and knew how to use them both.

The Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, are engaged in the task of publishing such maps. One series, that known as the national topographic series, is intended eventually to extend from one end of Canada to the other. They also have collected a great deal of information regarding the true direction of the magnetic needle, since the magnetic needle does not point true north but more or less east or west at different places. The map sheets above referred to and publications embodying the information collected regarding the magnetic needle are available to the public in each case at nominal cost.

The U.G.G. Annual

Continued from Page 6



COLDS

Go after that cold with Minard's Liniment. Put Minard's on chest and throat. Take a half teaspoonful mixed with syrup. Also heat and inhale Minard's. No cold can stand that treatment. Minard's is excellent for grippe, influenza, bronchitis, asthma and all similar ailments.

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covered the history of the development of co-operative livestock marketing leading up to the present situation. It then stated that in the opinion of the board the shareholders of the U.G.G. had always looked upon the livestock end as a service proposition. Taking the results over the 12-year period that it had been in operation the commission business had little more than broken even, while the cattle pool had returned about \$100,000 to the producers. In the light of developments the board of the U.G.G. had come to the conclusion that having in mind the amount of livestock to be marketed the duplication of livestock marketing machinery by farmers' organizations would place an additional burden on the producers, would play into the hands of the dealers, and would entail loss to both organizations. They had decided, therefore, to recommend to their next annual meeting that United Livestock Growers discontinue its activities at the end of the present calendar year and leave this work to the three provincial organizations that had been set up for the purpose. The memorandum concluded by suggesting that the pools defer opening their own sales offices until the end of the calendar year, and that they get together and perfect their organization so that by that time they would be in a position to take over the tangible assets of the U.L.G. and take up the job of filling the place and doing the work that had hitherto been filled and done by the U.L.G.

Following the submission of this memorandum the Alberta Pool had agreed to defer opening until January 1, 1927. The representatives of the provisional board of the Manitoba Pool did not anticipate that their organization would be complete till that time. The Saskatchewan Pool had taken the position that they could not delay opening up at Moose Jaw and the U.G.G. representatives at the conference decided to recommend to the directors that their company withdraw from that market on May 31 owing to the limited amount of stock that could be favorably marketed at Moose Jaw.

The report then gave in full a memorandum of agreement that had been drawn up at the Regina conference between the representatives of the U.G.G. and the livestock pools. The understanding was in general harmony with the suggestions contained in the memorandum submitted by the U.G.G. representatives as outlined briefly above.

The Board's Recommendations

The report then pointed out that the situation at present differs somewhat from that which was contemplated at Regina. United Livestock Growers had withdrawn from the Moose Jaw market on May 31. There were more or less complete organizations in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but owing to the fact that the Manitoba Pool had such a small percentage of the livestock of the province signed up under contract it could not be considered representative or permanent. Generally speaking, the feeling of U.L.G. shippers and customers was that they were well satisfied with the service they were receiving and hesitated to discard their present organization when there was no evidence that the new organization could do anything for them that was not already being done and possibly might not be done as well.

The U.G.G. board had, therefore, been obliged to revise its opinion as to the best course to follow. In determining their course the main consideration should be the maintenance of an efficient livestock marketing organization. Twelve years of effort in building up co-operative shipping of livestock and an efficient organization for selling this stock, should not be lightly thrown away. The board therefore recommended that the United Livestock Growers should close its Calgary and Edmonton offices, but for the present, at least, continue its organization in St. Boniface.

Following the reading of the report of the board of directors of the livestock marketing situation there was a lengthy discussion by the delegates covering part of Wednesday afternoon, and continuing into Thursday morning session. The three provincial livestock pools were represented by their officers: I. Ingaldson, vice-president of the Manitoba Livestock Pool; W. D. McKay, president of the Saskatchewan Pool, and A. B. Claypool, secretary of the Alberta Livestock Pool,

being present. By the vote of the delegates they were asked to address the meeting and each outlined the type and extent of their organizations in each province. Following their addresses many questions were asked by delegates and answered by the respective officers of the pools. As the discussion progressed it was quite apparent that the delegates were very loath to see the existing organization of the United Livestock Growers withdrawn from the field until they were thoroughly satisfied that there was some equally efficient livestock marketing organization to take its place. Furthermore, as the policy of the three provincial livestock pools made no provision for the handling of non-pool livestock the delegates felt a still further necessity for the United Livestock Growers remaining in business. Alberta delegates were very emphatic that they should receive the same service from the United Livestock Growers in Alberta that it was proposed to render in Manitoba and a number of Saskatchewan delegates took the same view. Finally, after an exhaustive debate, the opinion of the delegates was crystallized in the following resolution, which was passed by a large majority:

"Having received the report of the directors of United Livestock Growers, we instruct the directors of the company to continue the operations of said United Livestock Growers on the markets of St. Boniface, Calgary and Edmonton, and also at Moose Jaw if they consider it advisable to do so at that point."

Directors Re-elected

Following the discussion of the various reports submitted by the board of directors, and the general manager, the election of directors was held. Under the charter of the company one-third of the 12 directors retire each year and are eligible for re-election. The retiring directors were Hon. T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy, D. G. McKenzie and C. Rice-Jones. All of them were re-elected on the first ballot, there being only two other candidates nominated for the directorate, Hector McKenzie, of Sedgwick, Alberta, and H. C. Wingate, of Cayley, Alberta.

The following is now the complete board of directors: Hon. T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, president; C. Rice-Jones, Winnipeg, vice-president; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, second vice-president; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; John Morrison, Yellowgrass, Sask.; Robert Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; W. B. Kirkpatrick, Excel, Alta.; Charles E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C.

Need Company and Pools

The list of resolutions sent in by the company's locals was not as long as usual, and there was no discussion on the question of selling out the company's elevators to the pools. It was quite apparent that the delegates were well satisfied with the manner in which the board of directors had carried out the policy of co-operating with the pools as laid down at the annual meeting last year in Calgary. The meeting endorsed without debate the action of the directors in selling and leasing certain elevators to the pools in the three provinces as outlined by Mr. Crerar in his annual address. It was frequently expressed by delegates during the meeting that they were members of the one or other of the provincial pools as well as of the United Grain Growers, and that the farmers of the West needed both the pools and the

U.G.G., and it was advisable to have them both operating and carrying on side by side with the best of relations existing between them. The question of selling out the company's elevators to the pools was brought up in one resolution, but it was not discussed. The delegates had quite clearly settled the matter when they endorsed the co-operative policy that was working out so satisfactorily, consequently the resolution for sale was tabled without debate.

There was a lengthy debate on the question of the patronage dividend. Some of the delegates felt that all the profits of the company should be distributed to the stockholders instead of partly to the patrons of the company, many of whom were not stockholders. The discussion ranged around the point of what was the true co-operative method and the fundamental principles of co-operation were argued as against what some delegates described as the capitalistic joint stock system. The payment of patronage dividends during the past two years was in accord with the resolution passed at the annual meeting of 1924. Finally the payment of patronage dividends was approved by a vote of approximately two or three to one. It was arranged that the question would come up again next year under a resolution by which the delegates would have an opportunity to decide whether the stock dividend should be made more than eight per cent. before the patronage dividend should be paid.

Spread in Grades

A resolution brought in from Vegreville, recommending a pension fund for old and trusted employees was defeated. Three resolutions were submitted asking the directors to investigate the matter of the spread between straight and tough or damp grades. On the advice of Mr. Crerar the resolution was carried, but he pointed out that the spread on these grades was regulated by the market demand and, while the board would look into the matter, he could not promise any important results. A resolution asking that railroad tickets to the annual meeting be made good for 30 days was tabled, as it had already been taken up with the railway companies and was found to be impossible. A resolution from Clyde, Alberta, asking the U.G.G. not to build an elevator at any point where the wheat pool was already operating, was voted down as that question had already been dealt with.

A resolution asking that the co-operative supply department sell merchandise to all shareholders at wholesale prices was tabled after an explanation of the way the business was handled by J. R. Murray, assistant general manager. A resolution asking the company to give out the average price paid for wheat purchased during the year was withdrawn.

Chief Inspector Present

The grading system, as usual, presented an interesting subject of discussion before the meeting, and a number of resolutions were received. In order to provide the delegates with all the information possible, the board of directors asked the chief grain inspector, James D. Fraser, to attend the meeting, which he did on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. He outlined in detail the system under which cars are sampled and grain inspected and graded, and the system of moisture testing, and following his explanation the delegates were given an opportunity to ask questions, which they did in large numbers. Mr. Fraser supplied all the information asked for, and the delegates expressed their hearty appreciation of the information that he had given.

On Wednesday evening the delegates were all entertained at a banquet given by the company in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of the company. There was a very fine musical program rendered by the leading artists of Winnipeg, and addresses were given by Hon. T. A. Crerar, C. Rice-Jones, Murdo Cameron, H. V. Clendenning, G. F. Chipman, John Kennedy, D. W. McQuaig, Andrew Knox, Hector McKenzie, W. H. English, J. F. Reid, J. R. Murray and E. S. McRory.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion at three o'clock on Friday afternoon by votes of thanks and appreciation for the services of the directors and employees of the company. Many of the delegates afterwards visited The Grain Growers' Guide and Public Press building, while others went to the St. Boniface stock yards.



Work that pays good dividends

distinguishing number or letter should be included. Those who write a letter and send a sample separately without identification marks, leaving the branch to guess who sent it, by means of the post mark and the handwriting, may never again hear of that sample. No chance is even taken of wrongly identifying the ownership of a sample, and if the identification is not positive the sample is destroyed.

A note of instructions as to tests required is essential. Those who send in a six or eight-ounce sample and ask simply for a "test" must not be indignant if they get only a germination certificate, which is not a grade, and is useless in obtaining the special seed rate. Of great importance is the bagging of samples. Flimsy bags break in transit. Ordinary envelopes are unsuitable. Strong manilla paper or cotton bags are recommended. Where two samples are being sent, they should not be sent under one cover unless already in separate unbreakable covers.

Those to whom anything herein mentioned is news, are advised to write the District Inspector, 8th floor, Commercial Building, Winnipeg, or the District Inspector, Immigration Building, Calgary, who will gladly answer enquiries or offer advice. Copies of the Seeds Act with regulations and grade standards, in handy form, are obtainable free of charge.

Are Saskatchewan Yields Decreasing?

Continued from Page 3

experimenting with phosphates for the purpose of finding out whether they can improve yields of wheat and coarse grains by the use of such fertilizers.

There is a vast body of fundamental information available in the older nations about soil fertilization and plant foods. Some of it can be adapted to our use but before adopting any older land practice on a large scale, the only safe policy is to try it in a small way first under the exact local conditions where it is to be used.

Just how variable conditions may be in adjoining fields was driven home to me one time when I was visiting a farm which had been owned and operated by the same family of real farmers since settlement. The present owner, the eldest son of the original homesteader, had been trying a little experiment with three acres of ground. On one acre he applied 6 tons of well rotted manure; on another, 6 tons of manure and 200 pounds of acid phosphate. On the third he applied no plant food. It was his check plot or measuring stick to show whether the fertilizer did any good or not. He sowed it all to barley. He took off the same yields from the manured plot and the manured, phosphated plot, about three bushels more than from the check plot. His experiment showed him that for that season at least, he made nothing by using phosphate. Just across the line fence, a field of barley on a rented farm that had never been manured, produced less than ten bushels per acre. The first farm had been well rotated and farmed and manured as much as possible right from the start. It was in good condition and did not require any special fertilization. The adjoining land was in such poor shape that money would have to be spent on it before it could yield profitably.

Local Observations Decide

Every farm has its own fertility problem. The University or the experimental farm can work out fundamental principles and give workable suggestions but the fact that phosphate or manure or any other fertilizer gives very little increase in yield on the University farm or the experimental farm, would not prove conclusively that Neighbor Olson's or Neighbor Jones's farms would not give any response to fertilization. It all depends upon the local conditions including the soil itself and the history of its handling.

Our field husbandry policy in Saskatchewan at present is to do all we can to promote the use of good clean seed of the best marketable varieties, as we believe that is the most economical way to make gains at the present time. With our relatively new soils, clean farming and raising the products that

in demand on the market is of vital immediate importance.

Looking to the future when soils have been longer in use, we are making intensive studies of methods of rotating crops to conserve the organic matter or humus in the soil. We are also studying the effect of using mineral fertilizing compounds and farm wastes, including rotten straw and manure, upon the productivity of various crops.

Since we can hardly hope that there will ever be manure enough to go around and since it is more than likely that all our straw which now goes to waste will have a market value for making paper, straw board, packing material, industrial alcohol, etc., in the not distant future, our best hope at present for conserving the humus supply consists in making use of grasses, sweet clover and alfalfa in our farming systems.

Earth's Heat Resources

The composition of the earth's interior has been a subject of speculation and study by scientists for many years. The knowledge gained may eventually be put to practical use. One thing is certain, whatever its composition the material is extremely hot. An eminent British engineer, J. L. Hodgson, says that if there seemed a possibility that we could, at little or no increase of cost,

obtain the heat we required from the hot rocks which were everywhere beneath us, instead of by destroying a highly elaborated chemical substance such as coal, that possibility was worth careful consideration and examination.

A simple calculation showed that a cubic mile of hot rock cooled down by 1,000 degrees Fahr. would yield as much heat as the burning of 200,000,000 tons of coal, which heat, if used at 20 per cent. efficiency, would maintain 50,000,000 horse-power for one year. An extension of the calculation showed that the heat stored in the hot rocks of the earth's interior was at least 30,000,000 times the heat available in the world's coal reserve. Only a small portion of this heat, available down to a depth of, say, 30 miles under the land areas, was, however, likely to be of interest to engineers during the next few centuries.

Calculations showed that bore-holes 30 miles deep and 2 ft. in diameter, or 30 miles long and 10 ft. diameter at a depth of five miles, should be capable of a continuous heat yield of 4,000 h.p.

The most weighty matter before the zoologists was the proposed co-operation with Australia in the exploration of the Great Barrier Reef. It was pointed out that the Prince of Wales last year urged the co-operation of scientific men throughout the Empire, and that this was a case in which his advice ought to be followed.



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Children under seventeen years of the approved classes receive free passage.

How to Nominate

Secure the nomination form from your bank manager, any Immigration or Land Settlement official, any Provincial District Agricultural representative or a representative of a transportation company. (There are separate forms for families, farm workers and house workers). Fill in the nomination form and send it to your nearest Land Settlement office (See address below). Nomination may be made by name or by description.

The District Superintendents of the Land Settlement Branch are located at St. John, N.B.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver and Vernon, B.C.

Department of Immigration and Colonization
Ottawa

N.B.—If interested in nomination, please keep this advertisement for future reference.

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Settling the Armenia Refugee

Guide readers will recall the appeal in recent years of The Save the Children Fund on behalf of the army of Christian refugees, mostly Greek and Armenian, expelled from Asia Minor by Turkey, resulting in one of the most terrible human tragedies of all history. The need of the Greek element in this vast trek has been largely met, thanks to the help given in Canada and elsewhere, but there remains a remnant of a hundred thousand refugees still uncared for, most of whom are living under wretched conditions in refugee camps and villages in Syria. The League of Nations has set up a plan for permanently settling these unfortunates on land in Syria, with prospects of healing for all time the long-standing Armenian tragedy. The Canadian Committee of The Save the Children Fund is acquiescing in the appeal of the League of Nations by making it known throughout the Dominion through its Canadian representative, Frank Yeigh, who will be glad to send information to any applicant. The honorary treasurer is R. J. Dilworth, 366 Bay Street, Toronto. Many Guide readers will want to share in this philanthropy as they did in recent years on behalf of the suffering Greek refugees. Canada is always ready to share some of its rich wealth with suffering humanity, no matter where situated. Send contributions to Mr. Dilworth at the above address.

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FOURTH PRIZE \$20.00
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How many objects can you find in the picture below that commence with the letter B?

To the person who finds the largest number, we will pay the sum of \$50.00 in cash and to the person finding the second largest number we will pay the sum of \$40.00 in cash, and so on down the list of prizes; provided you comply with a simple condition, namely: that you sell for us eight boxes of HOME SALVE at 25c per box.

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Send in your list of objects at once, also a request for 8 boxes of Home Salve. When your reply is received, the Salve will be sent you by return mail; together with the names and addresses of persons who have been awarded prizes to the value of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for solving puzzles and selling salve.

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This genuine Hawk-Eye Camera is given away FREE for selling only 24 Waxed Flowers at 15 cents. Send your name and address for these TO-DAY to New Idea Gift Co., Dept. B, Waterford, Ont.

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for your age

Bald heads and scraggly hair, denote old age, although very young men suffer with falling hair. Keep your youthful appearance by having a good head of well-cared-for hair.

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The guaranteed hair grower—money back if not satisfied. Take no substitute—insist on L-B.

Two Months Treatment, \$1.50

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At drug and department stores, or by mail from
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THE DOO DADS O THE SCRATCHING POST O



DID you ever imagine that Old Man Grouch could smile? Well here he is wearing a wonderful smile and looking as pleased as can be. You would never find it out for yourself for he hides it very carefully under his gruff manner, but he likes fun just as well as anybody, even Nicky Nutt.

After Nicky and Tiny had such tumbles from their stilts Nicky put them away where he thought no one would ever find them. From the very minute Old Man Grouch saw Nicky and Tiny striding along the road he made up his mind that some time he would try stilts himself. He watched where Nicky put them and then one day he mounted a pair and started off down the road swinging his cane. He was sure he could avoid holes in the road; he would show the people of Dooville that he was the champion stilt walker—but he had forgotten all about Porky, his

own pet pig, who is always looking for a nice place to scratch his back. Just as he got to the corner of Doc Sawbone's house he stopped and called for all the Doo Dads to come and see what a wonderful stilt walker he was and the very minute he stopped, Porky got an itchy spot that he must scratch right away, so he gave his side a good hard rub right against one of Old Man Grouch's stilts. Now stilts were never intended to be scratching posts and the minute Porky started to rub the stilt started to slip and down came Old Man Grouch—just as bad a tumble as ever Nicky or Tiny got.

When Old Man Grouch called for everyone to come and see the champion stilt walker every Doo Dad within hearing came running. Nicky and Tiny of course were right there. Flannelfeet was just a little too late to save Old Man Grouch even though he did run as fast as ever he could. Doc Sawbones is

hoping he hasn't broken any bones because he knows it would be pretty hard to look after such a grouchy patient. One little Doo Dad climbed up on the branch of a tree and Roly and Poly got up on the fence. Grandpa Doo Dad came hobbling around the corner and even the Doo Dad duck came running. Sleepy Sam is the only one who is missing all the fun and he is sound asleep as usual. Look what a tumble the little Doo Dad is getting because the branch of the tree broke. Perhaps he will have to call in Doc to set some broken bones. It doesn't look as if poor Old Man Grouch was going to get any sympathy from anybody. He has always been so grouchy with everyone that they are all a little glad to see him get in trouble himself. Perhaps after this he will not be so hard on other people when he knows what it is like to get in trouble himself.

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The Largest MARKET PLACE in Western Canada—the MOST PROFITABLE PLACE to Advertise

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SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, BRONZE turkeys, Imperial Ringlet Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00. Gunn Bros., Irma, Alta. 24-2

SHETLAND PONIES, SHORTHORN BULLS, wolfhounds. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 22-6

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SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, thirteen years, sound, broken to work. Life certificate B.B. Trade for potatoes or cattle. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 22-4

PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND mares for sale at reasonable prices. M. E. Vance, Crandall, Man. 23-6

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CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—CHOICELY BRED YOUNG ABER- deen-Angus cows and heifers, from imported stock. Prices reasonable. William Gibb, Skellymarno Farm, Killam, Alta. 21-5

TWO ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, EIGHT and ten months old, \$75 each. Accredited herd. C. E. Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 23-2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, CHAS. ELLETT, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, South Edmonton, Alta. 24-7

WANT TO BUY ONE ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, six to eight months old. State price. Sam Hanna, Wallard, Sask. 24-2

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WANTED—TWO PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE cows. R. Deveron, Broderick, Sask. 24-2

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POLLED HEREFORDS, FEMALES AND BULLS, all ages, for sale. One or a car load. One Polled bull will pay for his dam. Order your bulls early. Jones Bros., Bolesevain, Man. 23-4

WANTED, WHITEFACE BULL, 1½ YEARS OLD. Write, C. Barker, Oakville, Man. 24-2

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ESSENTIAL Qualities of Modern Cattle:
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SELLING—FOUR CHOICE ROAN SHORT- horn females, in show condition, Butterfly and Rose of Autumn bred, \$300. Harry Smith, Keloid, Sask. 24-3

SHEEP—VARIOUS

TWELVE OXFORD DOWN EWES, ONE TO three years, bred to my grand champion ram at Regina Winter Fair, \$25 and \$30 each. Ram lambs, \$25 and \$30 each. Also Leicester and Southdown rams, \$25 and \$35 each. H. J. Thompson, Glenavon, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—100 HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORD ewes and lambs. Apply Wm. Steed, Coleville, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS- tered Oxford-Down ewes. Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 24-5

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, J. Anderson, Box 20, Morrin P.O., Alta. 24-3

REGISTERED SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25 each. Barclay Green, Boharm, Sask. 23-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN rams. W. Reid, Sinclair, Man. 23-2

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SUFFOLK EWE AND RAM LAMBS \$25. W. C. McCusker, Onion Lake, Sask. 21-4

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LIVESTOCK

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GOVERNMENT GRADED BERKSHIRES, BOTH sexes. Three-star, \$25; two-star, \$20. Order now as this advertisement will not appear again. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 24-2

SHOW SOW, BRED, CHAMPION, FARROW March, \$50, snap. March-April sows, bred, \$35, \$40. September sows, bred, \$40. September boars, \$45, \$10. Jas. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 24-2

BERKSHIRE PIGS, REGISTERED, EITHER sex, \$10 each, papers extra; farrowed June 1. Archie Harlow, Brownlee, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, AGE seven months. Price \$20, papers included. R. McKenzie, Hearne, Sask. 24-2

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BERKSHIRE BOARS, MAY 14, 175 LBS.; SIRE Hillcrest Sensation; price, papers, crate, \$25. R. M. Sharp, Edmans, Man. 24-2

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars, ready for service, improved type from my imported stock. Booking orders for bred gilts. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 23-2

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY FOR SER- vice, real topers, \$30 and \$40. Satisfaction assured. Papers included. J. A. Borel, Craigville, Alta. 23-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, either sex, with or without papers. H. A. Clark, Erskine, Alta. Phone 409. 24-2

SELLING—FIRST PRIZE DUROC BOAR, FIT for service, \$30 each. J. H. Hicks, Ladefche, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, IMP- proved long type, from imported stock, eight months old, \$35 each. G. L. Caldwell, Scott, Sask. 24-2

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale, best of breeding, \$20 up. Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 22-6

LIVESTOCK

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—POLAND-CHINA BOARS, FIT FOR service. Papers included. William Douglas, Valjean, Sask. 24-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SELECT BACON type boars, fit for service, \$25; sows, \$22, or bred to Sld. winner of diploma for best bacon type F. boar, \$30; papers included. Andrew Prentice, Pangman, Sask. 24-2

YORKSHIRES—APRIL BOARS, SOWS, \$25; in December, \$30. Sire of sire imported; sire of dam champion A circuit. September weanlings, \$10. Yearling sows by champion boar, \$40. John Stevenson, Wawanee, Man. 22-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF breeding and bacon type, from mature prolific sows, Institutional Farm sire, reasonable prices, approval, papers. Thos. Snowden, Hussar, Alta. 24-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, GILTS bred or open, weanlings; sire imported stock; dam, bacon standard winner of grand champion cup. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 22-3

PURE-BRED BACON-TYPE YORKSHIRE boars and gilts for sale. April farrow, \$30. On a boar, 14 months, \$35. Pedigrees included. Chas. W. Wedow, Woodnorth, Man. 23-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE BOARS, PRIZE winners, best of breeding, April and early May farrow, \$35 each, with papers. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 23-2

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SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS, March farrow. Will be bred to farrow in March and April. Prices reasonable. Donald McKeecher, Bateman, Sask. 24-2

CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, six to eight months, 200 to 300 pounds, \$26 to \$41. Pedigree provided. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 24-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRE GILTS, BEST OF breeding, open or bred. For particulars, write J. H. Elliott and Sons, Kisbey, Sask. 23-3

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, both sexes, March and April farrow \$30 each, f.o.b. Heward. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 22-5

LIVESTOCK

Tamworths

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS, March farrow, fit for service, \$25, papers included. W. R. Talmay, Rocanville, Sask. 24-2

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PURE-BRED CHINCHILLAS, SIX MONTHS old, \$5.00 pair; four months, \$4.00 pair; ten weeks, \$3.00 pair. Bucks, \$1.50. John Peterson, Box 22, Nutana, Sask. 24-2

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CHINCHILLAS FOR SALE, FROM REGIS- tered stock. Pearl Mark, Forward, Sask. 23-2

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SELLING—EAST GREYHOUND, CATCHER, two years old, \$30; stag, killer, four years, \$30; one female, stag-grey, three years, \$20; five months old pups, stag-grey, \$5.00 each. Charles Dunn, Langdon, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT \$500 per pair while they last. First order receives first choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 19-12

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WOLFHOUS PUPS FOR SALE, ALSO FAST female. Write for particulars. Ovilla Rondeau, St. Leon, Man. 22-3

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COLLIE PUPS, MOTHER TRAINED CATTLE dog, good heeler, \$6.00 and \$8.00. Marguerite Wright, Canby, Sask. 23-2

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, WITH CHAMPION- ship blood lines. Very fine pups. Dr. Almklov, Cooperstown, N.D. 24-3

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SELLING—TRAINED CATTLE DOGS, R. Prentice, Loreburn, Sask. 23-3

SILVER BLACK FOXES, PRICED TO SELL, R. D. Lutz, Stonewall, Man. 20-5

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, Fleur de Lis Kennels, Maceris, Sask. 23-4

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.50. H. W. Wheeler, Box 44, Melaval, Sask. 24-2

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SELLING—BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. C. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 24-5

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Anconas

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-ERELS, exhibition production. Wetherail, 3629 13 A Street West, Calgary. 23-11

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-ORN cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Meagher, Marquis, Sask. 23-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-ERELS, from R.O.P. stock, flock average 250 eggs, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Howard Lee, Tofield, Alta. 20-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-ORN cockerels, \$3.00. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 24-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$1.00 EACH. H. K. Wiebe, 193 Herbert, Sask. 24-3

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THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 23-5

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, from government selected imported stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 22-8

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. R. O. Moore, Jarrow, Alta. 21-5

Orpingtons

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, early hatched, prize-winning stock, \$3.00 and 2.00 each; trios, \$7.00 and \$5.00; pullets, ready to lay, \$22 per dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 21-9

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. Weller, Daysland, Alta. 23-2

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McCOPA BARRED ROCKS, BRED TO LAY. Five years in the provincial egg-laying contest, Brandon, and always in the first division. 1927 contest, 1,958 eggs, 2,144 points. Males only at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. A few Roller canaries. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 23-4

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COCKERELS, FROM OUR NOTED EXHIBITION quality bred-to-lay strain of Barred Rocks, only \$3.00 to \$5.00. Government approved flock. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 24-5

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE BEST AT \$3.00 each. Barred Rock cockerels, raised from experimental farm chicks. Box 121, Dundurn, Sask. 24-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00; PULLETS, \$2.50. Pedigreed from high production and regis-tered hens: Cockerels, \$10; pullets, \$4.00; hens, \$2.50. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 24-2

ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS, WELL UP IN laying contest, flock in R.O.P. Selected cockerels, from selected breeders, \$2.50 to \$5.00. H. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. 24-3

FOR SALE—SELECTED BARRED ROCK COCK-ERELS. Price \$2.50 each. Average pullet year record from breeding flock in 1926 was 199 eggs. Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon. 23-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. April hatched, generated from Lethbridge Experi-mental Farm, \$2.00 each. Joe Kulch, Oyen, Alta. 23-3

RUSH YOUR ORDER FOR BARRED ROCK cockerels, from R.O.P. stock, 300-egg strain, \$5.00 each, two for \$9.00. Get yours now. The best go first. Joseph Wunderlich, Cudworth, Sask. 23-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING strain, early hatch, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Pieper, Simpson, Sask. 24-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS Manitoba Agriculture College stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Pringle, Manitou, Man. 23-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS, early hatched, Gull's and O.A.C. strain, now laying, \$2.25 each. R. Gislason, Belmont, Man. 24-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM 240 to 263-egg strain males, \$2.00 each; combs slightly fringed. Mrs. J. Stein, Simpson, Sask. 24-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL HATCH, experimental farm strain, \$2.00 each. H. Cake, Abbey, Sask. 24-3

APRIL HATCHED, EXTRAORDINARY COCK-ERELS, \$2.50; May hatched, \$2.00. Bayer, Kitchicoy, Alta. 24-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD STRAIN, \$2.25 each. Roy McFadyen, Ruthilda, Sask. 24-4

SELLING—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK-ERELS, \$1.75. Mrs. Chas. Kallio, Tantalion, Sask. 24-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE, \$3.00 each. W. H. Hicks, Souris. 24-3

POULTRY

Poultry Supplies

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE

And does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy, and increases egg production. Just drop one

"SURE DEATH" TABLET

In each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treat-ment for nearly a year for the average flock, \$1.00 postpaid.

"SURE LAY," WONDERFUL EGG MAKER

Breaks the strike of non-laying hens, makes old hens lay like pullets; slacker hens hustle; pullets lay at top notch form; tones up the system; stimulates the egg-producing organs and assures strong and hardy chicks. If you want winter eggs give our SURE LAY Tablets to your birds and watch your profits grow. They do the work and do it right. Large package \$1.00 postpaid.

VALUABLE BULLETIN ON POULTRY DIS-EASES AND FEEDING PROBLEMS FREE WITH ORDER, ALSO FREE CONSULTANT SERVICE FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED POULTRYMEN. SATISFACTION GUARAN-TEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

AGENTS WANTED

ERINDALE POULTRY FARM
PORT CREDIT, ROUTE 5, ONT.

MAGIC LICE TABLETS

Will rid your poultry, of all ages and breeds, of poultry lice, mites and vermin, by simply dropping "Magic Tablets" in every gallon of fowl's drinking water. No dusting or handling birds—harmless—increases egg yield—splendid poultry tonic—bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with orders. Large box of 225 tablets, good for 225 gallons of water, lasting you one year, sent for \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. RELIABLE STOCK FOOD CO. 239 G. MELITA AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

EGGS IN THREE DAYS ARE GUARANTEED when you feed your hens "Magic Egg-Land Tablets." They contain the finest scientific ingredients to increase egg production. Just crush them in hen's drinking water; nature's own food full of vitamins, which makes hens lay big in three days. Valuable poultry bulletins free. One box, 50 cents; two boxes for \$1.00. Postpaid. Reliable Stock Food Co., 239 G. Melita Ave., Toronto.

ONE CENT A DAY FOR 30 HENS IS ALL IT costs to give them Pratt's Poultry Regulator, which makes them lay more eggs. All dealers.

Rhode Island Reds

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, heavy-laying strain, winners in the West's largest shows and the World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, \$3.00 and \$5.00. E. Blush, Bechar, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—LARGE, DARK RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, both combs, from government culled flock, \$3.00 each. H. W. Baragar, Elm Creek, Man. 24-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, PURE- bred, single and double combs, May hatched, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. Phyllis Newton, Aberdeen, Sask. 24-2

POULTRY

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, dark, healthy, matured birds, \$2.50 each. Len Lane, Birtle, Man. 24-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED ROOSTERS, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.75. Mrs. Emil Schulz, Dummer, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, Saskatchewan University strain, \$2.00. Hugh McRae, Durban, Man. 24-2

SELLING—R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-ERELS, beauties, \$3.00. Red Wing Poultry Farm, Box 183, Regina, Sask. 24-2

COCKERELS—S. COMB REDS, EXTRA DARK, experimental farm and imported strains, \$3.00. J. K. L. Friesen, Morris, Man. 24-2

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM OUR best matings, classy birds at \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. S. Dalen, Marchwell, Sask. 23-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-ERELS, \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00. Mrs. H. Lindgaard, Hazenmore, Sask. 22-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL STRAIN MAM- moth Bronze turkeys, young toms, 18 to 25 pounds, hens, ten to 18 pounds. Prices 65c per pound, f.o.b. Vernon. Also unrelated pens. For particu-lars write, Mrs. M. S. Middleton, Bonnyview Ranch, Vernon, B.C. 23-2

MAY HATCHED, PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, October 20th, weights, toms, 18 pounds, \$10; hens, 12 pounds, \$5.00, from prize winners. Disease free. Mrs. Jennie Cayford, Chauvin, Alta. 23-3

SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, descendants of Alberta-Ottawa Exhibition bird, toms, 20 to 25 pounds; hens, 14-17. Price, 50 cents pound, May hatched. Mrs. J. Arbogast, Relist, Alta. 24-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from prize-winning strain, one 16-months gobbler, 32 pounds, \$25; young toms, 18 to 22 pounds, \$12 to \$15; pullets, 12 pounds, \$8.00; 16 pounds, \$10. Mrs. S. H. Phipps, Cantuar, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, inspected, banded and highly recom-mended by government inspector; toms, \$15, \$17.50, \$20; pullets, \$6.00 and \$8.00. A. J. Wilkie, Zealandia, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, fine, large-boned, healthy toms, \$10, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Fine Toulouse gander, \$5.00. Mrs. Kidgell, Cartwright, Man. 24-2

OUTSIDE RAISED, STRAIGHT BREASTED bronze gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00, from imported strain, heavy stock. Mrs. Groger, Govan, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. May hatch toms weighing about 17 pounds, hens 13. Len Parker, Welwyn, Sask. 23-2

GOLDBANK STRAIN BRONZE TURKEYS, from 41-pound gobbler and large hen, fine brood, beautifully bronzed, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. W. L. Martin, Maldstone, Sask. 23-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—NEVER have been housed. Toms, 20 pounds and over, \$10; hens, \$5.00 and \$6.00. North Main's Dairy, Moose Jaw, Sask. 24-2

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.50; GEESE, \$3.50; Rouen ducks, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.75. Mrs. Plank, Lindsale, Alta. 23-3

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, reared outside. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Fansher, Govan, Sask. 24-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. M. Traves, Lilac P. O., Sask. 23-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$2.00. C. L. Maxfield, RR. 4, Edmonton, Alta. 23-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Holack, Neelin, Man. 23-6

SELLING—BOURBON REDS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00; healthy, May hatched, large stock. W. J. Wright, Plumas, Man. 23-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, year-old hens, year-old gobbler pullets and young toms. Collin Inkster, Paynton, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA large, May hatched toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Chas. J. Rhymer, Viscount, Sask. 24-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Too Much Stick

That maid of ours, the blamed old hick, she's far too ready with the stick, she makes me cross, she makes me sick! You see she has a little lad, a snappy, racing little tad, who's anything but mean or bad; but every time he turns around or ventures on his sacred ground, she grabs her willow with a bound. When he grows noisy in his play, as kids will do 'steen times a day, or turns a handspring in the hay, she's after him with whip in hand with words the world can understand, and soon the kid is licked and panned! The little figger dare not run in wild goose fashion just for fun like kids in every age have done; he dare not be his very self, a sprightly, frisking little elf, while that old switch is on the shelf! Well, that old widow, drat her bones, may see good things in stripes and groans, and see results in whips and means; but I'm a gent of kinder views, my lenses carry brighter hues, her methods I would never use! I favor making kids obey each hour and minute of the day, the parents should have perfect sway; but still I'm prone to say and sing initiative is the thing that changes peasant into king! Initiative, power to act, the will to play alone, in fact, though not supported, helped, or backed, is something kidlets should acquire when they are young and full of fire, 'tis something parents should inspire! How can a kid who can not say his son's his own a single day, grow up with power of "Yes" and "Nay"? Drat that old lady! Some fine day I'll open up and say my say—she'll think six dikes have given way—unless she throws away her stick and lets her youngster do his trick, become a man! The blamed old hick!

POULTRY

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 pounds up, May hatched, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Mrs. M. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask. 23-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GAND- ers, \$4.00 each; geese, \$3.00. Mrs. E. Shuttlesworth, Bracken, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, 14 to 20 pounds, \$8.00 to \$10; hens, \$5.00. W. E. Moxham, Oakville, Man. 23-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, EITHER SEX, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Norman McNiven, Kenton, Man. 23-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, sire, prize winner, \$7.00. E. E. Bent, Landis, Sask. 23-3

CHOICE BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$6.00; TWO- year-old Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Geo Harris, Keddleston, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MUSCOVY DUCKS, ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$3.00. C. Bunse, St. Bowells, Sask. 23-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$10; HENS, \$5.00; early May hatch. Mrs. Thos. Findlay, Bricecrest, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.50; hens, \$3.50. R. Chapman, Dilke, Sask. 23-2

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN large, healthy birds, females, \$1.50; males, \$2.00. Frank Ward, Perdue, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Ina Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 23-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, EARLY hatched, from prize-winning stock, \$8.00 and \$10. Wm. Donaldson, Regina. 22-3

CHOICE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, 18 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. H. Long, Crossfield, Alta. 23-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00; May hatched. Archie Fraser, Emerson, Man. 22-3

AFRICAN GANDERS, \$5.00; TRIO, \$10. THIS advertisement will not appear again. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 23-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, SIX MONTHS old, around 20 pounds, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 24-3

TOULOUSE GEESE, \$2.00; GANDERS, \$2.50; imported flock gander, 20 pounds, 52-egg strain. Glendale, Farm, Dubuc, Sask. 24-2

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, 25-POUND TOMS, \$12; pullets, 15 pounds, \$7.00. Jas. Dow, Macdonald, Man. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, bred from 18-pound toms, 20 pounds and over, \$10. Mrs. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 24-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE, FREE range birds, straight breastbone, \$8.00. Mrs. L. G. Bray, Soda Lake, Alta. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched; toms, 18 pounds, \$6.50; hens, \$4.50 each. Mrs. J. N. Darough, Kilsby, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatch, healthy birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Archie Higgins, Moosomin, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatched toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. H. Bredin, RR. No. 1, Regina, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND gobblers, May hatched, extra large, \$8.00. McKen-racher, Central Butte, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS of prize-winning stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Nell Gillies, Elm Creek, Man. 24-2

YOUNG PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; one trio, year-old, \$15. G. Brown, Solgirth, Man. 24-2

OUTSIDE RAISED, MAY HATCHED, PURE- bred bronze toms, price \$6.50; also two-year gobbler, \$10. Wm. Hogan, Beidle, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, May hatch toms, \$7.00; hens \$5.00. Mrs. Archie McAllister, Earl Grey, Sask. 23-6

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM prize-winning stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Thomas, Melaval, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, large birds, \$6.00. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 24-3

MAY HATCHED PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 24-2

PURE BRONZE TOMS, 18 POUNDS, \$6.00. Mrs. Adam Thompson, Saltcoats, Sask. 24-2

WILD TURKEYS FOR NEW BLOOD. Grathside Farm, Leduc, Alta. 24-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.00. H. McLaren, Rocky Mountain House, Alta. 24-2

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00 EACH. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask. 23-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.50. MRS. A. O'Brien, Aneroid, Sask. 23-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, healthy stock. J. Pow, Emerson, Man. 23-2

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, special university strain and grand-sons of Martin's Snowdrift champion cockerel. April and early May hatches, strong, vigorous types. First orders get best birds, \$3.50 each. Also three of L. F. Solly cockerels from his XXX eggs. Fine R.O.P. stock, \$7.50 each. Mrs. D. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 24-2

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE APPROVED White Wyandottes, cockerels hatched from 200 to 261-egg record hens, April hatched, pedigrees sent, \$10 to \$15 each. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 23-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, 25 YEARS, GENERA- tions of 200-egg breeding. Mature cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 24-3

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ERELS, large birds, \$2.50 and \$2.00. Walter King, Clive, Alta. 24-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE Comb, Martin strain cockerels, \$2.00 each, two, \$3.50. Wilbert Enns, Neidpath, Sask. 24-3

BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 ea n. Oliver Anderson, Hanley, Sask. 24-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ERELS, April hatched, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. J. Langman, Box 76, Woodrow, Sask. 23-3

FARMS and REAL ESTATE

WEST VANCOUVER, B.C. FOR SALE—AC- count owner's disability through accident, com-fortable four-room bungalow, approximately one-half acre well cultivated land. Fruit trees, bush fruit, chicken house. Good revenue-producing possibilities. Beautiful rose garden. Sunny slope overlooking English Bay. Splendid view ocean and mountains. H. G. Baker, Hollyburn P.O. Vancouver. 23-3

FARMS and REAL ESTATE

Sale or Rent



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Winnipeg

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Fraser Valley farm lands. We have the largest lists of B.C. Farms and Real Estate. Expert advice and information freely given. We sell and co-operate and serve. Write for lists and maps.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM OAK POINT, MAN.

Splendid property, about 280 acres, adjoining village, lake frontage. Buildings, near lake, comprises large log house, stone foundation, garage, ice house, cottage for hired help, stable and sheds. 100 acres on lake front fenced. Beautiful home. Owner will sacrifice for immediate sale. Full particulars from W. B. SEYMOUR, Imperial Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA general farming is a paying business feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa, combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, ensures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 922 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

HIGHLY IMPROVED DAIRY, POULTRY, ranches, 10 to 160 acres; mild, coast climate, near city; paved roads; electricity; co-operative markets. Write for my list at once. Also B.C. farm lands. Nothing down. Reynolds, 306 W. Holly, Bellingham, Washington.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN TOWNSHIP 5-3-East, for sale, cheap, to close an estate. Apply Lorne J. Elliott, 220 Curry Building, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—808 ACRES, BROKEN, JOINING townsite of Heward, Sask. 650 acres, two sets of buildings, good water. W. H. Irvin, Box 55, Heward, Sask.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, 5 1/4 MILES from town; 75 acres summerfallow; house, stable, granary, well. For further information, apply S. Cameron, Quill Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION OF improved choice land, five miles from town, in one of the best districts in Saskatchewan. Box 57, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

70 ACRES BESIDE THE VILLAGE OF WHITE Creek, Wis. Fair buildings. Will take \$2,500 cash if sold at once. Guy Stovell, Weyauwega, Wis.

SEND US THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF five people who want to buy farms and we will send you our 1928 Farmers' Calendar free. Walch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, IN SHOAL LAKE district, 400 under cultivation; modern buildings; good wells. Chas. Cuntz, Shoal Lake, Man.

FARM HOME, 35 ACRES, ON GOOD HARBOR; fruit trees bearing; large house; going concern. Chas. Allen, Whaletown, British Columbia.

160 ACRES CHOICE LAND, THREE MILES from town, one from school. Milton Sniley, Tisdale, Sask.

GOOD MIXED FARM, 315 ACRES, 115 BROKE, good buildings, good water. Cheap for cash or terms. William Meston, Winnipeg, Man.

GOOD SECTION, \$5,000 BUILDINGS. CHEAP. Terms. D. C. Van Buren, Saskatoon, Sask.

Farm Lands Wanted

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM FARMERS WHO have farms for sale, rent or exchange. D. Oliver Farm Lands, Real Estate, 302 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

WANT DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICE OF Canadian farms for sale by owners. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE, fully equipped half-section or three-quarters. Philip R. Keddie, Minto, Man.

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

CITY HOMES

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOME IN CITY OF Chilliwack, B.C., six-room dwelling, barn and out-buildings, 60 choice fruit trees, variety of small fruit, 1 1/2 acres land. Also eight-room dwelling, small barn, three lots, sufficient fruit. Apply owner, Box 465 Chilliwack, B.C.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

NATIVE THORN HEDGE

PLANTING seeds for rabbit and stock-proof thorn hedge or windbreak now in order up to end of February. Price per 100 feet of hedge, \$1.00; 500 feet, \$4.00; 1,000 feet, \$7.00. Delivered free with instructions for planting, care and training. Ten feet of drill or box 12 x 12 x 4 inches will grow 100 plants. Sold out of seedings.

H. HASSARD, MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED AND FEED:

WHEAT, Marquis, Durum; OATS, O.A.C. EARLEY.

WE BUY AND SELL

Send us samples if you have any of these grains to sell. Ask for samples and prices if you wish to buy.

INDEPENDENT FARMERS LIMITED
502 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

KNOW WHAT YOU SOW!

SEED WHEATS: Marquis, Garnet, Red Bob 222, Ruby, Early Triumph. SEED OATS: Banner, Victory, FIELD PEAS.

Some lots registered—some eligible for registration and all seed within the meaning of the Seed Act, also Feed Oats and Hull-less Barley. Car loads of Seed Wheat in bulk on extremely favorable terms.

FREDERICK IND. LLOYDMINSTER, SASK.

WE SHIP CAR LOTS OF GOOD OATS SUITABLE for seed, also feed oats; Garnet and 222 wheat, yielding 50 bushels per acre; also registered Marquis, spring rye, grass seed and seed potatoes. Potatoes: Purple Exact Early and Famous Netted Gems, five bushels or less, \$2.00 per bushel; over five bushels, \$1.50 per bushel. A worth while seed change, perfect bakers and absolutely seal proof. We will take mail orders for No. 1 government standard Timothy seed at \$10; No. 2, \$8.00; No. 1 Bromo Grass, \$10; No. 1 Western Rye Grass seed, \$9.00; White Blossom Sweet Clover, \$10, per 100 pounds. We want a few cars of feed flax and spring rye. Western Hay and Potato Growers Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

Barley

BIRTLE FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. No. 21, government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association Limited, Birtle, Man.

Flax

SELLING—FLAX, GROWN FROM REGISTERED Crown seed on breaking, no noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, \$3.00 bushel, delivered. Cash with order. E. Goodbrand, Broadview, Sask.

Oats

SELLING—ONE CAR CLEAN FEED OATS, 50c. per bushel. Wanted—500 pounds good, clean sweet clover seed. J. P. Jenkins, Kelvington, Sask.

FOR SALE—No. 1 SEED OATS, BANNER. For sample and price, apply Hall Bros., Kelvington, Sask.

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, 2 C.W. OATS AND feed oats. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask.

SELLING—SEED AND FEED OATS, CAR LOTS. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask.

Wheat

GARNET WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, government inspected, 99.86 per cent. pure, cleaned, bagged, \$2.00 per bushel. E. M. Morgan, Viewfield, Sask.

SELLING—WINTER WHEAT, MINNHARDI beardless, \$2.00, Staveland; cleaned, sacked to pool members. Gus E. A. Malchow, Staveland, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

BARGAIN IN GENERATORS

We are offering 600 Watt, 32 Volt Generators, which can be operated by a 1 1/2 H.P. (or larger) engine, for \$42 f.o.b. Winnipeg. They can be used for electric lighting or charging car and radio batteries. Write for printed circular.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg Regina Calgary

Three-Way PISTON RINGS
GUARANTEE TO STOP OIL PUMPING AND COMPRESSION LEAKS. Sizes up to 8-in. in diameter. Write for particulars about the new Three-Way Ring—the Duplex. Phillips Motor Parts Co., 302 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts, windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Doria, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrollets and many others. New and used parts for Fords. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 275 Fort Street Winnipeg. Write for our catalogue.

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engine, magnetos, gears, etc. Generators for charging radio batteries. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking, 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want" Ad. in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

USED CARS MAIL ENQUIRES INVITED

Winnipeg
CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN Street, Winnipeg.

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 216 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 267 MARYLAND St., Winnipeg, Moon and Diana Dealers.

WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS Ltd., distributors Chandler cars, Hargrave-Ellice, Winnipeg.

Brandon
WESTERN MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND Princess. Used Chevrolet and Fords a specialty. Phone 2337.

Saskatoon
THE HUDSON-ESSEX, SASKATOON LTD., 384 2nd Ave. W., Saskatoon, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

AUTO, TRACTOR RADIATORS and REPAIRS

THE KANT-KLOG TRACTOR RADIATORS

Write for descriptive folder
MAYBILT RADIATORS LTD.
312 BURNELL STREET, WINNIPEG

Cartridge Radiators—Ask your neighbor, he has one. Made for all makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors. Every radiator guaranteed. We repair all makes of radiators.—Guarantee Sheet Metal Company, 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

ROLFE RADIATOR CO., PORTAGE AND Maryland, Winnipeg.

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDERS GROUND, ANY ENGINE. Re-babbitting. Crankshafts trued. Bearing fitting. Welding. General repairs. Pritchard Engineering, 259 Fort, Winnipeg.

HEAD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbited. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING. OVER-sized pistons and rings fitted. Crankshafts trued. Grain crusher rolls recut. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

CRANKSHAFT WELDING

CRANKSHAFTS SATISFACTORILY WELDED and aligned true. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg.

MAGNETO REPAIRS

WE GUARANTEE REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES OF magnetos, generators, starters; specializing on automotive armature rewinding. Automotive Rewinding Co., 264 Smith St., Winnipeg.

ALL MAKES OF MAGNETOS REPAIRED and rebuilt, also generators and starters; 24-hour service. Corydon Service Station, Hugo and Corydon, Winnipeg.

MOTOR FUEL AND ANTI-FREEZE

MAGIC GAS, EQUALLING 33 1/2 GALLONS gasoline, \$1.00, postpaid. Money back guarantee. Distributors wanted. Harran Co., Neulath, Man.

SUNDRY FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—TEN HORSE-POWER MANITOBA engine, no magnetos, \$40. Also three-furrow disc plow, good as new, no whippersnappers. \$125. Quitting the farm. Alfred Duke, Duke P.O., Sask.

McARTNEY MILKING MACHINE, GOOD AS new. Will sell or exchange for corn or potato machinery, or Grain Growers' shares. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man.

SELL, OR TRADE FOR GAS OUTFIT, MY big steam threshing outfit. Drawer 31, Kayville, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

WANTED AT ONCE

Good, reliable, steady and industrious men to supply the Farm Homes of Western Canada with the famous

WATKINS' LINE OF FOOD PRODUCTS, HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES

for

REAL "GO-GETTERS"

to get into a profitable and independent business of your own. A business once established, will last for years. No necessity of changing jobs every few months or being out of work six months or more a year.

The opportunities for success are unlimited.

If you want to earn more money and have a steady job, write for particulars to

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY
DEPT. G. WINNIPEG, MAN.

50 MEN WANTED

We have a great special offer for you to become a real Up-to-the-minute Barber, under superior instructions and conditions; also Master Mechanic, Electrical Ignition Battery and Oxy Acetylene Weldings, Lathe and Tool Making Experts. Get registered under our EARN WHILE LEARN plan. Free literature. Call or write.

THE

IDEAL TRADE SCHOOLS

639 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

IF YOU WANT TO BE A REAL BARBER CALL OR WRITE THE

O. K. BARBER COLLEGE
1710 ROSE ST., REGINA
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COLLEGE

ASTONISHING PROFITS ARE BEING MADE every day by men and women taking orders for the famous Lionel custom quality dress shirts, work shirts, windbreakers, neckwear and outdoor clothing. Most complete line in the country. We deliver and collect. You take your profit every day. Experience unnecessary. Big outfit and salesmanship manual is yours for asking, absolutely free. Write today. Lionel Mills, Dept. B-17 Box 1404, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS—MAKE MONEY IN YOUR SPARE time during the fall and winter months, by selling trees, shrubs and plants for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Splendid list of hardy varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Exclusive territory; liberal commissions; handsome free outfit. Write Stone and Wellington, Toronto 2, Ontario.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY tested stock of Canada's greatest nurseries (established 90 years). New and special lines, including varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now. Stone and Wellington, Toronto 2, Ontario.

APPLE BUTTER AND SYRUP

ONTARIO APPLE BUTTER, CASE 24 CANS, 54 pounds, \$4.85. Pure Eastern maple syrup, case six wine gallons, only \$14.90. Russell Rosebrough, Honey Dealer, Saskatoon.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MADE AND FITTED BY experts. Trusses and apical supports. Winnipeg Artificial Limb Co., 621 Main St., Winnipeg.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—CORK EXTENSION shoes. Braces for all deformities. J. D. Woods, 2430 Eleventh Ave., Regina, Sask.

BREAD IMPROVER

BREAD IMPROVER—THE HOUSEWIFE should order her supply of Ho-Mayde, now; it will make baking easy in cold weather, prevents sour bread, makes bread sweet and wholesome. Price 30c. packet. C. & J. Jones Limited, Winnipeg.

BOOKS

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN IS SHOWN IN Swedenborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell," the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Neal Bros. Ltd., have a few districts open for live, trustworthy salesmen to sell high grade groceries, paints and oils. No experience or capital necessary. Write for particulars to

NEAL BROS. LIMITED

Dept. G, 283 Stanley St., Winnipeg

CHIROPODY—FOOT SPECIALISTS

RELIEF FROM ALL FOOT TROUBLES. Established 17 years. "Limp In, Walk Out." Dr. Lennox, 384 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

COAL

GET REAL COMFORT AT A MODERATE price by using Jewel—Drumheller's best coal. Low in ash and high in heat. Always specify Jewel. Your coal dealer will recommend it.

CORDWOOD AND HAY

CORDWOOD FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE quantity for sale in seasoned Poplar, Jack Pine, Tamarack and Birch. Will be pleased to quote prices on enquiry. Crawford-Loekhart Lumber Co. Ltd., 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg.

SELL OR TRADE—SIX HORSE-POWER FAIRbanks-Morse engine, in good working order, \$95 cash, or trade for two cars of dry cut four-foot poplar, f.o.b. shipping point. Langstaff Coal Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR SATISfactory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg.

SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD AND BALEd hay, lowest prices. Harry Steffen, Arbog, Man.

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED FINE posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommend creosoted posts. Wanted—A price on willow pickets, winter delivery Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary.

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. A. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg.

DR. W. J. ROBB, 600 STANDARD BANK BLDG., Winnipeg.

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, Winnipeg.

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WE CARRY ALL PATENT MEDICINES, DRUG sundries, rubber goods; prescriptions filled; prompt attention. Bluebird Drug Store, 493 Bazaar Ave., Winnipeg.

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OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

HENRY BROS., 969 SHERBROOK STREET, Winnipeg. Send this ad. with next order of cleaning and dyeing and receive 10% discount.

MORRIS DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS, 744 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg.

DUBOIS, 276 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG (opposite Eaton's).

AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 479 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg.

FISH

FRESH FISH, FREE! BUY YOUR FISH RIGHT from the fisherman and get a big part free. 40 pounds big Whitefish, 40 pounds Pike, 40 pounds Pickerel, \$7.00, and 45 pounds Mulletts free; 75 pounds big Whitefish, 100 pounds Pike, 50 pounds Pickerel, all for \$18, and free, 75 pounds Mulletts. One pair of dandy Indian-made moccasins free with every big order. Small Whites, Pike and Mulletts in even parts, 100 pounds, \$5.00. State size of Moccasins. Cash with order. G. G. Galt, Homestead and Fisherman, St. Martin, Man.

DRESSED TROUT, 15c.; JUMBO WHITES, 13c.; dressed whites, 10c.; special quality whitefish, 11c.; pickerel, 9c.; tullies, 7c.; headless jacks, 6 1/2c.; sturgeon mussels, 6c.; ordinary mullets, 4c., f.o.b. Big River. Cash with order. For sale by I. Olafson, Big River, Sask.

FISH—FRESH FROZEN JACKS, TULLIBES, 100, \$6.50; 300, \$18. Freight prepaid Manitoba. Buckers, \$1.00 less. Saskatchewan and Alberta, add 35c. Cash with order. Address, Moore's Pure Food Products, Portage la Prairie, Man.

(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS

FISH

FISH FROZEN ALIVE—JACKFISH AND TULLIBEE, 4c. pound; Pickled, 5c. Over 500 pounds, 3c. less. Backs included. Thordarson Bros., Langruth, Man. 24-5

FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULLIBEE, 5c. PER pound; Jackfish, 4c. pound; Suckers, 4c. pound. Cash with order. Thompson Bros., Langruth, Man. 23-4

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITEFISH. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 22-6

FURNITURE, STOVES New and Used

H. MOZERSKY, DEALER IN NEW AND second-hand furniture, stoves, 537 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CARLTON ST., Winnipeg. 1-24

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING—WATERBURY HEATING SYSTEM with 30 feet of pipes, A1 shape, \$75. Geo. Wilson, Secretary, Tantalion, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—AUTO KNITTER, NEVER BEEN used. Apply Mrs. R. D. Struthers, Bethune, Sask. 24-2

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON, Custom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1910. 23-9

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—TAN- ners of robes and leather. Freight paid on hides shipped for tanning. Ask for price list. 21-9

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST—HAVE been successful in treating. Only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Dr. Carscallon, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 16tf

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 16-18

HELP WANTED



MEN WANTED FOR RAILROADS. Nearest their homes everywhere, to train for Firemen, Brakemen, conductors. \$150 to \$250 monthly. Promoted to Conductor or Engineer, \$3,000 to \$4,000 yearly—highest wages on railroads. Also clerk beginners. Railway Association, Desk D11, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HONEY

DELICIOUS PURE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, delivered free Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$9.20; 100 pounds, \$14.50; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$9.40; 100 pounds, \$14.90. Five and ten-pound pails. Every pail guaranteed. Pure Eastern maple syrup, wine gallon cans only, \$2.50 each, delivered free with honey. Ontario apple butter, case, about 55 pounds, \$5.40, delivered free with honey. Fine quality fresh chocolates, five-pound box, mailed free any post office Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, only \$1.95. Write Russell Rosebrugh, Honey Dealer, Saskatoon.

ONTARIO'S PUREST NO. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.20 per crate of six ten-pound pails, cash with order, f.o.b. Toronto. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed absolutely pure, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds per crate. Pure maple sugar, 25c. per pound. E. Warren, 409 Shaw St., Toronto, formerly R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 22-3

SPILLET'S GUARANTEED CLOVER HONEY, one case, six ten-lb. pails, \$8.25; one case, 12 five-lb. pails, \$8.75; four cases and over, 5% discount. Write for price and sample on and half-ton lots. Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man. 24-2

DELICIOUS MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, absolutely pure, from the old reliable apiary. Flives and tens in 60-pound cartons, \$5.00. Comb honey, in seven-pound tins, \$1.50. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 24-2

FINEST MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, ONE case, six ten-pound pails, \$8.40. Discount on larger lots. Cash with order. John Aller, 344, Dauphin, Man. 24-2

DELICIOUS MANITOBA PURE CLOVER honey, excellent quality, 100 pounds, \$16; 50 pounds, \$8.50. Robt. Drysdale, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man. 22-3

SELLING—MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, IN five or ten-pound pails, \$5.40 per crate of 60 pounds. Discount on large lots. Cassie Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 20-6

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free: Alberta, \$17; Saskatchewan, \$16; Manitoba, \$15 per 100 pounds. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 16-9

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION prize-winning honey, \$9.60 per 60-pound case. J. Mackinnon, Hayfield, Man. 21-5

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, CRATE OF SIX ten-pound pails, \$8.70. Write for prices on club or large orders. Dan Kiteon, Riding Mountain, Man. 23-2

PEMBINA MOUNTAIN PURE HONEY, TEN pounds, \$1.65; 50, \$7.50; 100, \$13.50. (Rev.) Simon Niven, St. Leon, Man. 24-2

SAVE MONEY—WRITE C. ERVIN, DUNN- ville, Ont., for low honey prices. 22-3

DELICIOUS HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, \$8.40. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 20-5

LIGHTING PLANTS

FOR SALE—DELCO LIGHTING PLANT, 32 volts, automatic water pump and 4-horse motor. Price \$250, f.o.b. Elm Creek, Man. Terms cash. Plant in first-class shape and a snap. C. A. Shaw, 23-2

FARM LIGHTING PLANTS, NEW AND USED, operated by gasoline, kerosene or wind. Electrical Engineers Limited, Calgary, Alta. 20-23

WILL SACRIFICE FARM LIGHTING PLANT. For particulars, apply E. Jones, Atwater, Sask. 20-5

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsch, curacao, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-brandy, saaoa. Price 50c. bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.60-\$2.35. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross. Corks. Bottlers' sundries, etc. Richard Belliveau, 234 Main St., Winnipeg. 18-36

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

B.C. COAST LUMBER

Shingles, lath, windows, doors, frames, etc., by car lot, direct from the mill to you. **SAVE MONEY** on your building program and get the **HIGHEST QUALITY B.C. COAST LUMBER**. Order now for lowest prices and best service. Delivered price lists, estimates and quotations free. **COAST AND PRAIRIE LBR. CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.**



INTENDING BUILDERS—ORDER YOUR lumber, shingles, millwork direct from coast mill. Lowest prices, highest quality. Send us your lumber bill, or sketch of buildings. Farm Builders Lumber Co., Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. W. Hayman, Manager. 21-7

FENCE POSTS—TAMARACK, CEDAR AND willow; 4-foot and 8-foot slabs, cordwood, stove-wood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-24

FENCE POSTS—FUEL, WOOD, WILLOW, Cedar and Tamarack posts. Poplar, Spruce and Jackpine wood. North West Coal Co., Edmonton. 24-24

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 20-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Soliqua, B.C. 18-13

SELLING—OAK POSTS AND CORDWOOD T. Turnbull, 478 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg. 24-3

MALE HELP WANTED

MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS, MEN OF SOCIAL standing, men who can afford to buy the very best, are wearing Wilson-Bradshaw clothing. Tailored from the finest fabrics, fitted to measure, and sold through agents at almost half of store prices. We have openings for a few more agents, spare or full time. Free suit for you to wear and free samples. Write us today. This is a real opportunity to make big money. Wilson-Bradshaw Co., Dept. W-5, 1183 Bleury St., Montreal. 24tf

MAKE MONEY IN BUILDING—MENTION this paper and receive valuable booklet on building and how to read blue prints. No charge for these. Learn how to bill big pay jobs. Short cut method. Write today. Address: Building Dept. 2788, Chicago Tech., 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill. 22-7

MEN—LEARN BARBERING, HAIRDRESSING, engineering, electricity, bricklaying. Attend reliable practical schools. Catalogue free. Write Hemphills, 580 Main St., Winnipeg. 21-9

EARN UPWARDS OF \$25 WEEKLY GROWING mushrooms for us all winter and spring in waste cellar space. Illustrated booklet sent anywhere for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3.

MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES

VARICOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING sores healed while working. Easy self home treatment. Many testimonials. Write to Nurse Decker, 610 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Mrs. H. J. Dierckhising, Melrose, Minnesota, U.S.A., writes: "Many thanks for having cured me of a painful ulcer which I had for 17 years; in two months it was healed by your home treatment, etc." 20-6

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS



MONUMENTS

"MARK EVERY GRAVE" MEMORIAL MARBLE & TILE CO., LTD. 71 Main St., Winnipeg. Designs and Prices in all sizes and materials. Free on request. A few select districts still open for reliable agents. Write at ONCE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 12-13

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

STRAIN'S LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 17-12

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Inventors

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Prompt, Professional, Personal Service

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Address _____

MAIL COUPON TODAY G.G.G.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 24 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian foreign Booklet free. 18-36

MISCELLANEOUS

PATENTS

A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST. **The RAMSAY Co.** Dept. 373 B.A. 5-4

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. WRITE Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian company of 40 years' standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager.

RADIO PARTS AND REPAIRS

RADIO TROUBLES CHEAPLY AND QUICKLY solved. Rebuilding old radios into modern, sensitive, selective, non-radiating sets absolutely guaranteed. Radio Specialist, Box 64, Ste. Rose, Man. 24-6

GUARANTEED NEW \$110 FADA NEUTRO- ceiver, \$85; case slightly scratched. Smith, 454 Agnes, Winnipeg. 23-2

RADIOS REPAIRED. R. HILLS, EXPERT radiotician, 2239 Toronto St., Regina. 22-6

H. JOHNSON, REPAIRS, 719 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg. 20-10

PHILLIPS MOTOR PARTS CO., 302 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. 20-12

REMNANTS

CLOTH REMNANTS—WE OFFER A WONDER- ful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths; men's shirt lengths, boys' suit lengths; odd lengths and pieces of all kinds. Latest styles, colorings and materials. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Big value bundles at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00, postpaid. The Remnant Store, New Glasgow, Que. 20-6

RHEUMATISM—KIDNEY TROUBLE

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE- lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back, through the use of Victory Rheumatism and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write or send \$1.20 to H. Ritchie, 302 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 20-24

RUBBER GOODS

IF YOU REQUIRE SANITARY RUBBER goods, write for catalogue and price list. Safe and Sanitary Rubber Works, Dept. M. 4906 Wellington Street, Montreal. 19-22

IF IT IS MADE OF RUBBER WE HAVE IT. Will send by return mail. Postage paid. Broadway Drug Mail Order House, 618 Broadway, Winnipeg. 16tf

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT, Winnipeg. 19-13

STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC.

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg. 18-24

TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to life. All work guaranteed. 10-5

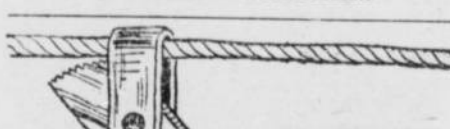
WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, postpaid five pounds or less, Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65. In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Heuborg or Rouge-Quenel, \$3.40; Quenel or Perfum d'Alie, \$3.65. In Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 11

TRAPPING SUPPLIES



TRAPPERS

Self-loading wolf snare wire, 6 ft. long. Four years' experience shows it is guaranteed to hold 100 per cent.

Price, per dozen, prepaid \$4.00

JULES DURAND & SONS SELKIRK MAN.

SNARE WOLVES, FOX, LYNX WITH PATENT auto-lock, invisible, rust-proof, snap-proof, swivelled snare. Sample, \$1.00; one dozen, \$4.00. prepaid. Spare and trappers' hand book, \$1.00, free with order of one dozen. Circular on request. Dealers, agents write Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man. 21-6

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.50; one hundred, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, thirty capsules, \$2.00; one hundred, \$5.00. Lura Oil Decoy, 50 cents ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg. 21-4

TYPEWRITERS

SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST OF GUARANTEED rebuilt Royals, Underwoods, Remingtons, etc., and particulars of our free offer. Royal Typewriter Agency, corner Portage and Main, Winnipeg. 11

REBUILD TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE. Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliances Ltd., 290 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 17-12

WELL DRILLING

WELL DRILLING WANTED BY RELIABLE contractor. Write Harry Beamish, Shoal Lake, Man. 24-5

Cholera-Free Hogs

The Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Illinois has bred a family or strain of pigs which have been found to be resistant to hog cholera. There is no doubt that resistance is hereditary. Owing to the expense of the investigation only comparatively few matings have been made, and it is not yet possible to describe the exact mode of the inheritance of this resistance.

While this announcement is interesting to Canadian farmers as an evidence of what may be accomplished by scientific breeding, happily for them it has no practical significance because the Canadian Health of Animals Branch decided at the outset that the cheapest way to combat this serious disease was by a policy of immediate slaughter and compensation, hence it has never gained a footing in this country.

Sources of Rubber

It requires the yield of two full grown rubber trees for a whole year to supply the three pounds of rubber required for a Ford size cord tire. The chief sources were formerly the wild rubber trees of the tropics, chiefly Brazil. The latex, or milk, is nature's defence against the ravages of boring beetles. It flows out of the wound and on coming in contact with the air, coagulates and seals the opening, preventing the attacks of fungus. Vulcanizing converts the raw product into the article of commerce.

In 1876 the British government sent Capt. H. A. Wickham up the Amazon to collect seeds of the trees producing the best Para rubber. At Kew Gardens, near London, they were planted and the plants studied. Ceylon was selected as the part of the Empire with a climate nearest that of Brazil and in 1881 the first rubber tree flowered there. From this experiment grew the great rubber industry of the British East Indies.

The greatest market for rubber is, of course, the United States. As most of the rubber used there comes from British sources we have heard considerable lately about the Stevenson stabilization plan. This plan is the result of the appointment in 1921 of the so-called Stevenson committee by the British government. It worked out a plan of controlled exports by which it was hoped to stabilize rubber prices in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound. It was not until 1924 that prices reached this level. In 1925 the price of rubber went wild and in July of that year reached a peak price of \$1.19 a pound. Later it fell and began to fluctuate around the 50-cent level. The export control exercised by the Stevenson committee was in part responsible for the spectacular rise, though there were other factors in the situation.

One result of this rubber episode has been the strenuous efforts of rubber interests in the United States to provide for their requirements from other sources. The Firestone Company has acquired a million-acre plantation in Liberia. In other parts of the world the possibilities of growing rubber are being investigated. The Philippines present a promising field and the "wood and rubber" policy of the governor, Gen. Lenoard Wood, has had something to do with the disaffection in those islands. An interesting feature of the rubber situation has been the wildcat schemes for growing it in the southwestern states and Northern Mexico by which unscrupulous land sharks have gathered in some of the hard-earned savings of people who thought there was more money in rubber than in corn and potatoes, but have since learned their mistake.

Imperial Bank Statement

The 59th annual statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada shows that deposits by the public now total \$109,000,000, an increase of over \$8,000,000 within the year. The statement also shows that over \$14,000,000 is invested in Dominion and Provincial government securities. Current loans are \$55,200,000 while non-current loans are reduced to the small sum of \$162,000.

The profits for the year were \$1,383,281.58 or \$120,000 in excess of last year. After paying dividends of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of one per cent. to its shareholders the bank wrote \$250,000 off its bank premises and carried forward \$1,272,929.81 to the credit of profit and loss.

Gleaned from Hither and Yon

New Kinds of Game

Nature hadn't the last word in spreading game over the earth. The Hungarian partridge which is now common over most of Alberta and Saskatchewan, are descendants of birds that were imported and set free, the first lot in 1907. In Ontario there was considerable interest in English pheasants this fall when a two-day open season was declared on them for the first time. They are now common in the Niagara peninsula. In 1916 some Belgian hares were let loose from Bow Park farm, near Brantford, and they are now a source of annoyance to orchardists and of good hunting to anybody who can handle a shot gun over the whole southwestern part of the province.

Beam Wireless

Australia and Canada are to be linked with a high speed beam wireless system in the near future. Tests have already been carried out with success. The high speed does not refer to the time it takes a wave to travel from this continent to Australia. It would make the return journey some twelve times in a single second. Speed in this case refers to the rate at which a message can be sent and it is interesting to note that in the trials as high as 285 words a minute were transmitted. This is nearly twice as fast as the talking rate of the average member of parliament. The messages are not oral but are sent in a modication of the morse code. With the beam system the waves do not travel outward from the sending station in enlarging circles but in any determined direction. The aviators who flew from California to Hawaii were kept in their course by signals sent by the beam system. As soon as they got out of line the signals received indicated it and also whether they were too far to the right or to the left. The beam sent from San Francisco was only 15 miles wide at Hawaii.

That Fox Channel Ice

We are now getting authentic information about that Fox Channel drift ice and it looks as if it has been causing more anxiety in the minds of opponents of the Hudson Bay railway than it is likely to cause the navigators. Reports from the airplane base on Nottingham Island, dated November 23, said that the Hudson Strait was still open and that the drift of ice had just appeared along the northern edge of the Straits. No ice was to be seen south of the island, which is north of the main channel at the Hudson Bay, end of the Strait. At the same date it was reported that the ice which had formed in Churchill and Port Nelson had been broken up by storms and tides and that there had been no ice conditions that would have prevented navigation since.

Oriental in B.C.

A definite move against Orientals on the land and more especially Chinese is gaining rapid headway at the Coast. One co-operative has a clause in its contract binding the signer not to sell or lease land to Orientals. In some districts over 90 per cent. of the white farmers have signed the contract. The provincial marketing committee, it is said, has been hampered in maintaining fixed price levels on shipments outside the province on account of the tactics of some Chinese, as the Coast districts are outside its jurisdiction. One district Farmers' Institute, representing 1400 farmers, recently passed a resolution asking for legislation to further the removal of the Oriental as an agriculturist in B.C. An investigation made some time ago revealed that Orientals owned land in the province worth \$10,500,000 and leased another \$1,000,000 worth; that they exceed 46,000 in number, or one-twelfth of the population; that in some districts they have monopolized truck farming and that they operated 30 per cent. of the small fruit acreage and 38 per cent. of the greenhouses. The recent Conservative convention adopted an Oriental exclusion clause

in its platform and the question seems likely to become a live one, both in B. C. and federal politics.

Ice in the St. Lawrence

Ice in the St. Lawrence causes a loss of \$15,000,000 for every week that the port of Montreal is closed, according to the declaration of Dr. Howard T. Barnes of McGill University. Dr. Barnes is recognized as the authority on ice conditions in the St. Lawrence, to which he has given years of study. He sates that the water of Lake Ontario never reaches the freezing point and that if this warm water could be confined to the main channel the river would remain open much later in the season. Seventy per cent. of the water is now carried in the main channel, he says, and it is the other 30 per cent. that plays all the pranks. Dr. Barnes' suggested remedy of damming off the bays and shallows is likely to be lost sight of, however, in the bigger issue of the St. Lawrence waterways.

Shipping Sweet Cream

They have been shipping sweet cream from Canada to England. Shipping it several hundred miles by rail is commonplace and of late years considerable quantities is shipped from Ontario and Quebec to New York and other New England cities. That seemed to be about the limit but here they are making experimental shipments across the ocean and landing it sweet and good on the London Market.

It is simply a matter of controlling the bacteria. A couple of years ago when the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's convention was being held in Kingston, the bacteriologist of Queen's University gave a talk on his subject. He prefaced his address by handing the president, who was in the chair, a glass of milk to drink. After the president quaffed it and had pronounced it alright, the bacteriologist calmly informed the audience that the milk was two years old. The president didn't look any too comfortable after the announcement. The professor then explained that milk will keep indefinitely if it is absolutely free from organisms.

The Suiciding Falls

Geologists are predicting that Niagara Falls is doomed as a scenic wonder in 50 years unless something is done about it. The Horseshoe Falls, on the Canadian side, is eroding back so fast in the middle that it is now a V-shaped with about 15 feet of water pouring over at the point, while long stretches of the sides are practically dry. The rate at which the new formation is developing tends therefore to constantly accelerate and in half a century the falls will have degenerated into a long, narrow cascade. The remedy is obvious, a submerged weir or an artificial island, placed above the rapidly receding point, would spread the current more evenly over the entire crest of the falls and erosion would proceed uniformly. International action with this end in view will assuredly be forthcoming before Niagara completes its act of self destruction.

Migration

The Ontario government is assisting in a movement of farmers from infertile, stony farms in the northern parts of such counties as Haliburton to the fertile districts in Northern Ontario. Settlement, following the lumbering industry, extended into many sections that are fit only for tourists. While the men had two sources of income, one from their niggard acres and the other from wages earned in lumber camps, they could not make a living. As lumbering has receded considerable numbers of them have been left stranded on land that will not provide their families with the ordinary necessities of life. Meanwhile in the North there are millions of acres of the finest clay land waiting for the pioneer. These practical farmers should make good settlers in New Ontario.

We are in the Market for Large Quantities of WOLVES, WEASELS, SKUNK, MINK, BADGER, HIDES—BUSH AND JACK RABBITS

IMPORTANT—No Royalty or License required to catch and ship Rabbits. Write for FUR and HIDE PRICE LIST and LIST of TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES.

George Soudack Fur Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE: 237 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Send Rabbits and Hides direct to Winnipeg. Send Furs on which you cannot pay Royalty at home, to our branch in your province.

Saskatchewan Branch:
1503—11th Ave., REGINA, Sask.

Alberta Branch:
10132—99th St., EDMONTON, Alta.

SHIP YOUR DRESSED TURKEYS

To Winnipeg, to one of the Oldest and Largest Poultry Houses in Western Canada

CONSOLIDATED SHIPPERS always get the benefit of any advance on the market. We pay more if the market goes up. If the market goes down we protect our shippers to the full extent of our GUARANTEED PRICES.

Since December 1, we have been paying the following prices for all shipments for No. 1 Dressed Stock f.o.b. Winnipeg:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Young Turkeys, over 15 lbs. | 38-40c | Hens, over 6 lbs. | 25c |
| Young Turkeys, 13 to 15 lbs. | 36-38c | Hens, 5 to 6 lbs. | 23c |
| Young Turkeys, 11 to 13 lbs. | 34-35c | Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. | 20-22c |
| Young Turkeys, 9 to 11 lbs. | 33-34c | Ducks | 18-20c |
| Young Turkeys, under 9 lbs. | 30-31c | Geese | 16-17c |
| Chickens, over 5 lbs. | 25-27c | | |
| Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. | 23-25c | | |
| Chickens, under 4 lbs. | 20-22c | | |

No. 2 and Cull Poultry paid at Market Prices

FOR SATISFACTION TAG YOUR SHIPMENTS PLAINLY TO

The Consolidated Packers Co.

605 DUFFERIN AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Compare our Guaranteed Cash Prices for Dressed

TURKEYS

Then vision the extra bonus of 20 per cent. of our profit that you will get in addition at the end of the year.

We handle poultry only and all our time and efforts are put towards handling and distributing our receipts in a way that will result in better returns to our shippers.

Since December 1, we have been paying the following prices for all shipments for No. 1 Dressed Stock f.o.b. Winnipeg:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Young Turkeys, over 15 lbs. | 38-40c | Old Hens, over 6 lbs. | 25c |
| Young Turkeys, 13 to 15 lbs. | 35-37c | Old Hens, 5 to 6 lbs. | 23-24c |
| Young Turkeys, 11 to 13 lbs. | 33-35c | Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. | 20-21c |
| Young Turkeys, 9 to 11 lbs. | 30-32c | Ducks | 18-19c |
| Young Turkeys, 7 to 9 lbs. | 29-31c | Geese | 16-17c |
| Chickens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over | 26-27c | | |
| Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. | 22-24c | | |
| Chickens, under 4 lbs. | 20-21c | | |

No. 2 and Cull Poultry paid at Market Prices

REMEMBER these prices are GUARANTEED TO YOU by way of CASH RETURNS IMMEDIATELY. AN ADDITIONAL return embracing 20 per cent. of our PROFITS will be DISTRIBUTED TO ALL SHIPPERS at the end of the year as SPECIAL BONUS.

SHARE to the full extent on what your turkeys bring BY SHIPPING TO

The Dominion Poultry Sales

RUSH Your TURKEYS—Obtain BEST RESULTS—HIGHEST PRICES

| | Dressed | Live |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Young Turkeys, over 15 lbs. | 38-40c | 30c |
| Young Turkeys, 13-15 lbs. | 35-37c | 28c |
| Young Turkeys, 11-13 lbs. | 33-34c | 26-27c |
| Young Turkeys, 9-11 lbs. | 31-32c | 25c |
| Young Turkeys, 7-9 lbs. | 29-31c | 22-23c |
| Chickens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over | 26-27c | 21-22c |
| Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. | 22-23c | 18c |
| Old Hens, over 6 lbs. | 25c | 21-22c |
| Hens, 4-6 lbs. | 20-23c | 17-18c |
| Ducks, 5 lbs. and over | 21-22c | 17-18c |
| Geese, 10 lbs. and over | 17-18c | 13c |

NOTE: No. 2 and underweight stock paid for at Highest Market Value. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 Alkins St., Winnipeg

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Turkeys, 15 lbs. and over | 29-30c |
| Turkeys, 10 to 15 lbs. | 26-28c |
| Hens, 6 lbs. and over | 21-22c |
| Hens, 4 to 6 lbs. | 17-19c |
| Chickens, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 lbs. | 21-22c |
| Ducks | 17-18c |
| Geese | 13c |

Dressed Turkeys and Chickens 5 to 6c per lb. above live weight.

No. 2 and underweight stock Highest Market Prices paid.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson St., WINNIPEG

New Winter Term Begins January 3

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Wheat City Business College

BRANDON, MANITOBA

"The School that gets Results"

Write for new prospectus.

E. E. LOGAN, Principal

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

High Prices for DRESSED TURKEYS

for Immediate Shipment

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| TURKEYS, No. 1, over 14 lbs. | 36-38c |
| TURKEYS, No. 1, 12-14 lbs. | 33-34c |
| TURKEYS, 9-12 lbs. | 31-32c |
| TURKEYS, under 9 lbs. | 28c |
| Chickens, No. 1, over 5 lbs. | 26-27c |
| Chickens, No. 1, 4-5 lbs. | 23-24c |
| Chickens, No. 1, 3-4 lbs. | 20c |
| Hens, No. 1, over 6 lbs. | 21-22c |
| Hens, No. 1, 4-5 lbs. | 18c |
| Hens, No. 1, 3-4 lbs. | 15c |
| Ducks, No. 1 | 19c |
| Geese, No. 1 | 16-17c |

LIVE POULTRY—We will pay 5c per lb. below dressed prices quoted above.

Ship All Your Poultry Dressed—Save Shrinkage—Get the Highest Price. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

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Purely Vegetable Laxative

move the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which cause that dull and aching feeling. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and can be taken by the entire family. All Druggists 25c and 75c Red Packages.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

PILES STOP

New Internal Treatment Will Do It

No Suffering—No Delay

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL

Try the new Page Combination Treatment with internal tablets and the pain from piles quickly stops. They heal internally—the correct way—because this new treatment removes their cause. Write today for Free Test Package—it costs you nothing; the Page Method will heal your piles. Send for free test.

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High Blood Pressure

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Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.

Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

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REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment

Write for fuller information

The Mineral Springs Sanitarium

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

PILES

If you have Piles write or call at the only institution in Canada specializing in the killing of Piles. No confinement to bed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special 10-cent discount to those who return this ad. in 10 days from December 1.

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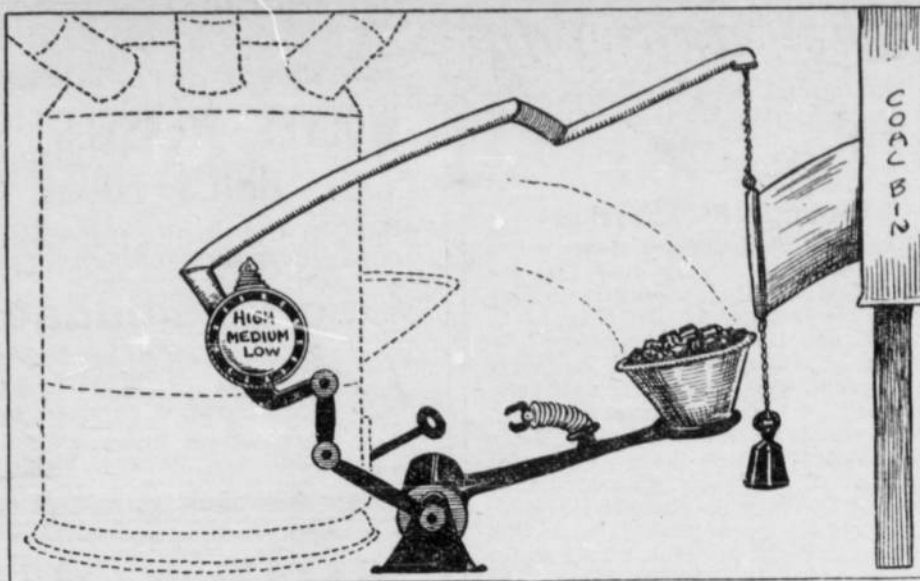
and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book.

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525 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Livestock Pools

At a meeting of representatives of the three provincial livestock pools, held in Winnipeg following the close of the U.G.G. annual meeting, a decision was reached to open up for business at the St. Boniface stock yards, Winnipeg, on January 1. This decision followed the conclusion reached by the delegates of the U.G.G. at their annual meeting to continue the United Livestock Growers in business at St. Boniface and also at Calgary and Edmonton. According to the announcement made it had been the former plan of the Central Livestock Co-operative, the co-ordinating board of the three pools, to take over the assets of the U.L.G. on the St. Boniface yards and operate them under the interprovincial body. The pools agreed after a two-day conference to proceed with building a new office structure preparatory to opening up on the first day of the year.

Those attending the livestock pool meeting were: A. B. Claypool, secretary of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers; W. D. MacKay, president, and A. MacCorquodale, director of the Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association; Roy MacPhail, president, and I. Ingaldson, vice-president, of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Commission.



Knowlall's Automatic Self-Regulating Stoker

This business of running down into the cellar everytime the house gets a little cool looks to Mr. Knowlall like human inefficiency. In the summertime people have to take the heat as it comes but he thinks that in winter, when it has to be manufactured, there is no reason why it should not be produced at the rate required without climbing so many stairs. His service bureau has figured out that during an average winter the stair climbing done in looking after a furnace is equivalent to making a return journey to the top of Mt. Everest. If it had to be done all at once most people would freeze to death or go to California rather than tackle it. His automatic stoker solves the difficulty. With this device installed a cool house simply means that the coal bin is empty.

SCREENINGS

Girl's Father (sternly): "What is your business, young man?"

Youth: "I travel, sir."

Father: "Very good, sir. Now, let's see you get busy."

Countryman (who has never used a telephone): "Exchange, put me thru to my wife."

Telephone Girl: "Tell me the number, please."

Countryman: "The number? Look here . . . how many wives do you think I've got?"

The bashful bachelor encountered a neighbor, a young mother, and, wishing to be neighborly, asked:

"How is your little girl, Mrs. Jones?"

"My little boy is quite well, thank you," replied the proud mother.

"Oh, it's a boy!" exclaimed the bachelor, in confusion. "I knew it was one or the other."

They were entertaining a visitor at dinner, and, when the dessert was being eaten, little Johnnie said:

"Won't you have another piece of apple tart, Mr. Hobbs?"

The visitor laughed. "Well, Johnnie," he said, "since you are so polite, I believe I will have some more."

"Good!" said Johnnie. "Now, mother, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to put into the second tart I could have another piece."

Him: "I wish I dared to ask you a very important question."

Her: "Why don't you?"

Him: "I see a negative in your eyes."

Her: "In both of them."

Him: "Yes."

Her: "Don't you know that two negatives make an—why, Charlie, how dare you?"

"Yes," said the man, "I realize that motoring is a great thing. I used to

be sluggish before the motoring craze, but now I'm spry and energetic."

"I didn't know you motored."

"You're right. I don't. I dodge."

Teacher: "Johnny, take this sentence: 'The automobile was going fifty miles an hour.' Now can you parse it?"

Johnny: "No, but I'll bet dad could if his car was working right."

"Jack," pleaded the girl of his heart, "won't you please stop drinking for my sake?"

"What on earth," was the reply, "gave you the idea that I drank for your sake?"

A small boy had slapped a little girl. The teacher was quick to rebuke the youngster.

"Jackson," she said, "no gentleman would strike a lady."

The boy was all ready with his reply. It was: "Well, no lady would tickle a gentleman."

Pat was on an ocean liner bound for America. It was his first trip on the water, and every ordinary event on the boat was a new one in Pat's experience.

On the third day out the ship burst into flames. The fire was rapidly consuming the boat.

All the passengers were appropriating the life preservers, life savers, and life boats. Pat stood by for a few minutes, watching the mad rush. Finally, perplexed and disgusted, he exclaimed:

"Well, if everybody is goin' to steal stuff off the ship, Oi'll be gosh-durned if Oi don't get in on the stealin' myself."

So saying, Pat grabbed a crowbar and jumped overboard.

"Who broke that window pane in your house?"

"Mother did, but it was father's fault. He ran in front of it."

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"I can't marry him, mother. He's an atheist, and doesn't believe there's a hell."

"Marry him, my dear, and between us we'll convince him that he's wrong."

"Doctor, if there is anything the matter with me, don't frighten me half to death by giving it a long, scientific name. Just tell me what it is in plain English."

"Well, sir, to be frank, you are lazy."

"Thank you, doctor. Now tell me the scientific name for it. I've got to report to the massus."

The magistrate bent stern brows to the defendant.

"You are charged with exceeding the speed limit last night," he declaimed. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, you can decide for yourself, Judge," replied the prisoner. "I was in that car you passed just before they pinched me."

Mrs. Shimmerpate, just back from Europe, said to Mrs. Beanbrough:

"I just couldn't bear looking at the ruins in Italy. They made me homesick for my husband."

"Homesick for your husband?"

"Uh huh. You know, Henry has fallen arches."

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| Ar Winnipeg | - - | 9:05 A. M. |
| Lv Winnipeg | - - | 9:30 A. M. |
| Ar Duluth | - - | 8:45 P. M. |
| Lv Duluth | - - | 9:00 P. M. |
| Ar Madison | - - | 7:20 A. M. |
| Ar Milwaukee | - - | 10:25 A. M. |
| Ar Chicago | - - | 11:30 A. M. |

There will be Excursion
Fares in December from
Alberta and Saskatchewan
to Chicago, Milwaukee,
Sioux City, Omaha.
From all points to Eastern
Canada via the "States."



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